the 27th inst., at 5 o'clock a

entaur Liniments

RTAIL SALE O SILVER WATCHES, AND GOLD JEWELRY, PROM THE MONEY LOAN OFFICE MONEY LOAN OFFICE, MO, DEC. 28, AT 14 O'CLOOK, ANY MADISON-ST. ETAIL SALE SES', AND GENTS' FURS QUALITY AND STYLES

ING, DEC. 29, AT 16 O'CLOCK, GULAR SALE
DDS, PIANOS, AND CARPETS,
DDS, PIANOS, AND CARPETS,
GHAMBER SETS, STOVES,
WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
ARRETY OF OTHER GOODS,
NING, Dec. 29, AT 24, O'CLOCK,
EAST MADISON-ST.
TURE DEALERS AND
HOLSTERERS:
SIGNEE'S SALE

s. Wire Springs, NING, Dec. 30, AT 11 O'CLOOK, A BUTTERS & CO., MADISON-ST. RADE SALE, ING, DEC. 31, AT 9% O'CLOOK, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, AND SHOES, STC., FAST MADISON-ST. , POMEROY & CO.

DAR WEEKIN SALE
UND-HAND FURNITURE,
Oc. 31, at 9:30 o'clock.
Oc. Alargo and general assument
Hand Furniture, Bureau, WardBedding, Blankets,
October 19, 1901 ROY & CO.,
Stand & Randolph-st. 4 WILLIAMS & CO. AY GOODS,

a full line of TOYS, Musical line in various natterns, Gold and Silver Also a full line of Ladies' Furs. Goods, These goods are free and will also its Buye and Misses' Sleds. HLIAMS & CO. Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison.st.

H & HARRISON.

c. 29, at 10 and 2 o'clock, so STATE-ST., roker's Sale, A. GOLD SMID.

unredeemed Pledges to date, condoid and Silver Warches, Rings,
duers, Solid Silver and Plated Ware,
sur reserve.
If 4 HARRISON, Auctioneers.

ONARD & CO., Leiter & Co). DAY GOODS.

s, Bronzes, Parians, French rechaum Pipes, &c., &c., Y, DEC, 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK, ve without reserve, and close all intous to Jan. I. Sale positive. No ro-LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers.

oms, No. 638 West Lake-st., ireat Clearing Sale on TUESDAY, Oa. m., of our entire stock of HOLD GOODS,

McNAMARA & CO.,

McNamara & Co., Anctioneers.
LAR SALE OF
S & SHOES eday Morning, Dac. 23, at 9-20 o'clock CNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1874.

FINANCIAL. ILLINOIS

TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,

122 and 124 Clark-st., Between Washington and Madison-sts.

The close of the old and beginning of a new year, seems a proper time for the Officers of this Bank to call attention to the following facts: That it was organized with the special view of furnishing perfect security to both Savings and Trust Depositors.

It has a paid-up CASH CAPI-TAL of \$500,000, and a SUR-PLUS FUND of \$25,000. Many of its Stockholders (who are individually liable, the same as in National Banks) are among the bestknown Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, and Capitalists.

It receives no business accounts and has no part of its capital or deposits invested in Real Estate, hence all its assets are available for the benefit of its Depositors,

It pays 6 per cent interest to Savings Depositors, the interest payable 1st of January and July of each year, and if not drawn out is added to the account, and interest compounded.

It pays 4 1-2 per cent interest on Trust Deposits, and issues certificates available for use at any time. Deposits of any amount received. All accounts are confidential. Women and Children may open accounts free from interference from any one. A separate busi-ness room is provided for the use

Loans made on improved Real Estate or on first-class collateral security, at less than current rates, and money invested and interest collected for individuals

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

W. F. COOLBAUGH,
ANSON STAGER,
O. M. LINDGREN,
INO. MECAFFERY,
JOHN CRERAR,
WIL. H. MITCHELL,
GEO. STURGES,
O. W. POTTER.

OFFICERS: L. B. SIDWAY, Pres't. JNO. B. DRAKE, 2d Vice Pres't. L. G. POWEES, Vice Pres't. JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.



OCEAN NAVIGATION. CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing Three Times a Week to and from? BRITISH PORTS. LOWEST RATES.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Bandolph-sta., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, AMERICAN LINE.

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, And all points in Great Britain and the Continent.

J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
138 LaSalle-st., corner Madison

National Line of Steamships. NOTICE.

Toemost southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands. Salling from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUENS-TOWN overy SATURDAY.
Salling from N. York for London (direct) every fortuight. Cabin passage, \$60, \$70, currency: steerage, at greatly seduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upward.
P. B. LARSON, Western Agent, Mortheast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House). Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Canwall, Capt. Stamper, Tuesday, Dec. 22. Great
Western, Capt. Windham, Wednesday, Jan. 20. Cabin Passage, 870; Intermediate, 945; Steerage, 830; Iturion tickers, 8120. Apply at Gen'i Freight Depot lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO, McDONALD, Agent.

PRINTING.

PRANG'S CARDS

P. L. HANSCOM & CO.'S,

100 Madison-st. MISCELLANEOUS. REMOVAL.

J. H. DIX, Wholesale Dealer in Salt Fish, Canned Goods and Provisions, haremoved to 98 & 100 Michigan-av NICHOLAS BEST NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

JEWELERS. ESTABLISHED 1856

A. H. MILLER. Washington-st., between State and Dearborn.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' F SCALES

111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FAIRBANKS. MORSE & CO.

BARING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

SHORT WEIGHT AND ADULTERATION.

The manufacturers of short-weight Baking Powders, in their characteristic efforts to avert the unfavorable result of The Tribune's investigation concerning short-weight Baking Powders, have seen fit to cause to be published malicious and false statements concerning the Royal Baking Powder, because in the investigation referred to it was shown to be the only Baking Powder which came up to the standard, being both of full weight and of full measure.

Prof. Blaney, in his report, thus gives the weight of the contents of what are sold as one pound

table, of bottom branches, so be ab tonows.		
Royal Baking Powder16	1-2	ounce
Gillett's Baking Powder		
Ludlam's Baking Powder14	1-8	ounce
Thompson's Baking Powder14		ounce
Richards' Baking Powder		
Dr. Price's Baking Powder12	3-4	ounce
Showing a loss to the consumer and a profit to the manufacturer of from one to three	on	nces (

each pound can. Prof. Blaney further states that while each of the cans were capable of holding a pound of good genuine Baking Powder, they did not, with the exception noted; and he gives as an explanation

that a material lighter than the bi-carbonate of sods or the cream of tartar, is used in their manu-

Prot. Blaney's Indorsement of the Royal Baking Powder

OTIS S. FAVOR, Agent Royal Baking Powder Co.: Siz: We have examined a sample of the Royal Baking Powder purchased by us of a grocer in this city, and find the same to be free from any deleterious substances. The foreign substances present are those always present in the commercial articles of which the powder is made, and their quantity show the materials to be as pure as the market affords.

JAS. V. Z. BLANEY & SON, Analytical Chemists.

Owing to the claim made for the Royal Baking Powder, that two teaspoonfuls of it will go as far as three of any other, it has been subjected to various scientific tests as well as malicious attacks from its competitors in order to disprove its claim, but for purity, healthfulness, and strength, the Boyal Baking Powder received the indorsement of the Board of Health of New York City, and has secured the first premium at every important Exposition and Fair held in the world, among which may be mentioned those of Vienna, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia, as also at the different State Fairs, where this Powder has been brought into competition with all others manufactured in the United States. The manufacturers of the Royal Baking Powder have always produced an article that is just what it purports to be, -namely, a WM. ZEIGLER. full pound of pure Baking Powder,

Secretary Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

DIAMONDS.

A magnificent lot of Solitaire Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Studs, &c., &c., to be closed out at The Gorham Company,

GILES. BRO. & CO.,

268 WABASH-AV.

FURS. 545 MICHIGAN-AV

The balance of the Bankrupt Stock of REDUCED RATES NEW AND ELEGANT FURS

Handsome French Seal Sacque, only..... Private Residence, 545 Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.

BUSINESS CARDS. **PARIS**

GLOVE STORE, 94 STATE-ST.

Spencer Cutlery,

Horizontal, Upright, and Portable, and Machinery of all ginds. Also, lot second-hand Engines, Boilers, Lathes, Planes, etc. Send for circular. EAGLE WORKS MFG. CO. P. W. GATES, Pres't. STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, 2 CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1874. 5 The annual meeting of the stockholdeas of the First National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of said Bank, in this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 19 a. m. and 12 m. L. J. GAGE, Cashier. HOME NATIONAL BANK, OF CHICAGO, NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Home National Bank of Chicago will be held at its Banking Office on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 18 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m. GEO. W. FULLER, Cashier. Chicago, Dec. 29, 1874. OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN, AND TRUST COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill. 4
The annual meeting of the stockholders of "The Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company," for the election of elevon Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1875, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.
CHARLES HENROTIN, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between John B. Turchin and Nicholas Michalski ceases from this date. John B. Turchin will continue the business of the late firm.

Chicago B. 174. SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Silver Bridal

SILVERSMITHS. ESTABLISHED 1831.

No. 1 Bond-st., N. Y.

Rich Bridal Gifts---Testimonial Pieces---Family Silver --- Forks and Spoons --- Services for Tea, Dinner, Lunch, &c., &c., of Sterling Purity only. Those desirous of obtaining articles of Solid Silver, bearing the Gorham Sterling Stamp (Lion, Anchor, and the letter G', which is a positive guarantee of purity, may do so through the leading Jowelors of this city upon terms as favorable as if obtained from the Gorham Com-

FISH AND PROVISIONS

FISH AND PROVISIONS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE LOW:
1,000 Half Brls. No. 1 Whitefish.
2,500 Kits No. 1 Whitefish.
1,500 do. No. 1 Trout.
1,500 do. No. 1 Trout.
1,500 do. Fal. Family Mackerel.
1,000 do. Fal. Family Mackerel.
1,000 Qutls. George's Codinsh.
600 Brls. Prime Mess Pork.
200 Tros. Kettle-rendered Lard.
4,000 Pos. Dir's Sugar-cured Hams.
6,000 Lbs. Dir's Sugar-cured Bacon.
BY

J. H. DIX,

FINANCIAL. CHOICE

Seven Per Cent Bonds FOR SALE BY

CITIZENS' BANK, Cor. Madison and LaSalle-sts. GWYNNE & DAY.

Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New York. (ESTABLISHED 1854.) We receive deposits subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We buy and sell on commission Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., either for cash or on time. We make advances to our customers, or carry specks on margins for long or short periods.

Money to Loan.

WANTED. WANTED.

An active newspaper agent resident in Chicago, to represent an established New York daily and weekly commercial journal in a business capacity. Address P. O. Box 3906, New York City.

THE STOCK OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE OF H. FRIEDMAN, BANKRUPT, Invoicing \$8,000, is offered at private sale by the under-eigned. Bids will be received until and at 12 o'clock, noon, of Saturday. Jan. 2, next, when all bids will be opened in presence of the bidders. The right to reject all bids is reserved. Stock and investories may be seen on lication to the undersigned.
ROBERT E. JENKINS, Provisional Assignee,
159 LaSaile-st.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN. MAGNIFICENT NEW PLANOFORTE, Made by LIGHTE, New York, cost \$650, for sale.
Price, \$250.
PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 54 THIGAN-AV.

A ROYAL STEAL.

That Is What the Pacific Mail Subsidy Was.

The Hon. "Bill" King Positively Implicated.

He Drew \$115,000 of Irwin's Corruption Fund. The Story of the St. Paul

orated. One Witness Identified King After

the Check Was Paid.

Newspapers Corrob-

Stockwell's Transactions with Harriott & Noyes.

Interesting Stock-Sales Based on the Subsidy Scheme.

The Accounts of Irwin and Stockwell

THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Sub-Committee of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives began yesterday their inves tigation, in this city, in regard to the alleged bribery of members of Congress by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Sitting around a table were Mr. Burchard, Chairman of the Sub-Committee: Mr. Kasson, Mr. Niblack, Fernando Wood, Mr. Dawes, and Mr. Beck. Rufus Hatch was present, with Clark Bell as his counsel. Mr. Bassett, Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, acted as Secretary. George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank, was

THE FIRST WITNESS. He told about the large deposit made by Irwin n May, 1872, amounting to \$750,000, and stated that \$320,000 of this amount was drawn in three separate checks (probably in cash), paid over counter to Irwin himself. He recounted the presentation of two other large checks, one of \$275,000 and one of \$110,000 by two strangers who were unwilling to identify themselves, and how in their zeal to protect the bank they dis-

ONE OF THESE MEN WAS WILLIAM S. KING, Postmaster of the House of Representatives, Their efforts to identify the other r an were un-

bekek from the firm on the Continental Bank consider in New York to be a preity large sum." If an awered, and there is a certain obiligation which everyone owes to the community landling large sums of money, and on that grant and the sum of the paying a forged check. He answered something like this: They had reason for not wanting to be identified, and declined to do so. I was in a corner, because I could not fail to recognize the right of any man to maintain his incognite of the wanted to, and they had the right to demand payment of the checks. The only ground on which I could refuse was to say that the checks were forgeries. I looked at them very carefully, and was assured that the signatures were correct. I said, "How do you prose to use this mone? If you are going to use ment," One of them said he was. I said, "Then have this check certified and save all trouble." He assented. I directed the check to be certified. I then said, turning to the other man, who had the \$115,000 check, "How do you want this?" He said, "I want ight on money." I had the assurance that if the certified check was deposited in another bank anything wrong would be discovered, and I said I would agree to that. It was exceptional, the whole thing. The next morning the gentlemen came together, and, without any superfluous words, said, "I say the cock," I have been considered the check as all respectively the control of the consideration of t

persons was found to be pertinent to the in-quiry, the investigation would be made in open session. When the reporters were again ad-mitted

THE ACCOUNT OF R. C. PARSONS, present member of Congress, was under consideration. The examination was nearly concluded, but it was stated that the transactions in his name covered about 100 shares of Pacific Mail, by which he made about \$1,185.

The next account was, as Mr. Burchard called its

The next account was, as Mr. Burchard called it,

"THE MISTERIOUS ACCOUNT OF A. B. S."

The name of the man who accompanied Postmaster King will probably come out to-day.

J. L. Worth, the Cashier of the Park Bank, was the next witness. He testified that "William S. King is the Postmaster or something of the kind in Washington. I directed the Assistant Cashier to make a memorandum of the name in case it might be needed. Somehow cunnot recollect the name, or if the Northern Pacific Railroad was brought up in connection with the man. I said, "Go to that office and see if the gentleman is there." The police-officer went there and came back, He reported that the gentleman was sitting there reading. I then dismissed the subject from my mind. The conference formed in my mind from the fact that Mr. King was a member of the House of Representatives at Washington was an important one. Think that to pursue any inquiries to the train of thought that these transactions led to is pushing me into a series of conjectures where I don't belong

THE ASSISTANT CASHIER

belong

THE ASSISTANT CASHIER

of the bank testified that about a year afterward
he came into the bank with another gentleman,
who told Mr. Coe that he wanted to identify Mr.
King. I said it was unnecessary; that we had
seen Mr. King before. Mr. Coe then recognized
him as the man he had seen before. Mr. King
turned it off with the remark: "It is not always
well to have too long memories."

New York. Dec. 28.—The Sub-Committee of
the House Ways and Means Committee to invostigate the subsidy business of the Pacific
Mail Steamship Company, began their session
to is morning in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Cole, the President of the American Exchange Bank, was examined in reference to the

Mr. Cole, the President of the American Exchange Bank, was examined in reference to the deposites made by Irwin. He testified that, on the 29th of May last, two strangers entered the Exchange Bank. One of them presented a check for \$115,000, signed by Col. Irwin. He asked the presenter of the check what his name was, but this he refused to disclose. The amount was paid and the parties left, followed by a messenger, who saw them enter the Park Bank. On sending to the Park Bank Mr. Cole found that the man who drew the check from the American Exchange Bank

GAVE HIS NAME AS XING,
and stated that he was Pestmaster of the House of Representatives at Washington. Another sum of \$275,000 was drawn by the Marine Bank on a check sent for that amount on the same

or Representatives at Washington. Another sum of \$275,000 was drawn by the Marine Bank on a check sent for that amount on the same day. Of \$390,000 paid that day, \$19,000 was paid by certified checks, and the remainder in notes over the counter. This occurred in May, 1872. The deposite which Irwin made, up to that date, were only small sums, varying from \$1,000 to \$4,000. On the 27th of May, three sums, two of \$100,000 and one of \$125,000, were drawn by different persons on certified checks, made payable to bearer, and signed by Irwin. A large deposit of \$735,000 was made on the 25th of May. The two men who came for the money on the 29th of May appeared to know one another very well. The witness thought he could EASILY RECONIZE KING, but could not identify the other person. At the time of this large deposit by Irwin the witness ascertained that the sum was deposited in checks of the Pacific Mail Company. About one year after King had drawn the first sum from the American Exchange Bauk, he called again to draw another check, which was not so large in amount; did not know whether he had been at the bauk lately. The witness left with the Committee the account of Irwin with the bank.

covered that

ONE OF THESE MIN WAS WILLIAMS. RING,
Postmaster of the House of Representatives.
Their efforts to identify the other r as were unsuccessful. The Assistant Cashier of that bank corroborated the testimory of his superior. He testified there were two deposits, one of \$735,000 and one of \$15,000. The four checks, which, are plainly marked with the bank's numbers, are No. 2364, \$50,000; No. 2,365, \$612,000. This deposit was made May 29, 1872, and consisted of three house of \$5,500; No. 2,366, of \$0,000; No. 2,360, of \$5,000; No. 2,361, of \$20,000. The other deposit was made May 29, 1872, and consisted of three horsest of \$5,000; No. 2,361, of \$20,000; No. 2,360, of \$5,000; No. 2,361, of \$20,000. The checks marked "21" were DEPOSITED IN THE REGILAR WAY. Hrough the Deposit-Department; that is, the \$735,000. The other two were deposited with the Note-Teller. Irwin came into the bank the day the first deposit came into my office, made some remark to me of an ordinary character my office again, and first passed to the receiving—teller told me of this extraordinary deposit, and I was quite startled. On the 29th of May two strangers came into the bank. They were unknown to any one. They presented themselves first to the Paying Teller told me of this extraordinary deposit, and I was quite startled. On the 29th of May two strangers came into the bank. They were unknown to any one. They presented themselves first to the Paying Teller told me of this extraordinary deposit, and I was quite startled. On the 29th of May two estrangers came into the bank in the many present themselves first to the Paying Teller told me of this extraordinary deposit, and I was quite startled by the large sum.

They have the many the paying the large sum without assurance that it was all right. Again they were refused, and we have a summary to the paying the large sum without assurance that it was all right. Again they were refused, and we have the paying the large sum without assurance that it was all right. Now, gentlemen, you know t

firm delivered 5.000 shares of Pacific Mail stock, for which they received \$433,602 in checks from the Company.

THESE WERE ALL THE TRANSACTIONS which occurred with the firm in the month of May. Never sold stocks for the Pacific Mail Company, but only for Stockwell. On the 9th of September, the same year, Stockwell deposited a check on the National Bank of the Commonwealth for \$500,000. This check was dated Sept. 7. The check was indorsed "A. B. Stockwell" and "Harriott & Noves." On examining his books witness stated that the entry of Sept. 9 was Pacific Mail Steamship Company exchanged \$500,000. Stockwell had for this a check from the firm on the Continental Bank for \$507,547. The account closed for that year on the 2d of November, 1872. On the 15th of May, 1872, the

HIGHEST MARKET FRICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STOCK was \$59\frac{1}{2}; 21st of May, 83\frac{1}{2}; 24th of May, 78\frac{1}{2}; May 27, 77\frac{1}{2}; May 31, 75\frac{1}{2}, and June 15, 69.

The Committee retired into private session to examine the books of the firm of Harriott & Noves with regard to accounts of other parties with the firm. After the session had been declared open the examination was continued. Witness was told by Hatch that on the 4th of May, 1372, a check for \$650,000 had been deposited with the firm by R. B. Irwin, but this, witness said, was not deposited, and was not entered on their books. On the 15th of May check, of the Company, credited to Stockwell for stock valued at \$433,612 were deposited. On the 1st of May a check for \$228,735, and one for \$15,000 were deposited, both for 4,700 shares of Pacific Mail stock. On the same date checks were received from Markham to the amount of \$831,250 for stock.

MR. DELAMATER,
Cashier of the Marine National Bank, was then

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

This One Is in a Palace-Car to New Orleans.

A Pleasure-Trip Which May End in Business.

The Lieutenant-General Will Be Ready for Any Emer-

The Causes of It.

The Warmoth-Byerly Row---

SHERIDAN AND NEW ORLEANS. Gen. Phil Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. Rucker and daughter, Col. Mike Sheridan and wife, and Maj. George A. Forsythe, left Chi-

cago last night for New Orleans via the Illinois

Probable Action of the Legislature.

Central. They will go straight through. HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED IN NEW ORLEANS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW OBLEANS, Dec. 28.—There is much talk here about the proposed change in military commanders of this Department. Up to to-day ao intimation had been received at Gen. Emory's headquarters of any change. Gen. Emory is not distrusted by Republicans here, as seems to be the impression at the North. He is recognized by them as a conscientious, upright soldier. His duties here very delicate, he being obliged to keep people from cutting their neighbors' throats, and, at the same time, making as little show of force as possible. He has been soundly berated by the Democratic papers here for his report, in which he stated that the presence of troops in the South was necessary to the preservation of the Government, and that fact commends him to all Republicans.

mends him to all Republicans.

Tone Of the Democratic Fress.

Notwithstanding Gen. Emory is not very popular with New Orleans Democrats, the prospect of having Phil Sheridan come here is deemed very grievous. The following from the Ecenting Bulletin is a specimen of the ordinary conversation of our reconstructed fellow-citizens:

The ortentations mapper in which the rungored as-

tion of our reconstructed fellow-citizens:

The cetentations manner in which the rumored assignment of Gen. Phil Sheridan to the command of this Department is paraded in the Radical organs is eminently characteristic of the cowardly knaves who generally control those mercenary sheets. Forgetful of the fact that the gallant sons of Louisians have more than once confronted, on the battle-field, this overrated and vainglorious warrior, they imagine that the mere shadow of his coming will paralyze the strong arms and dismay the stout hearts of men who are at least Sheridan's equals in point of personal bravery, while the humblest of them is eminently superior in honor and truthfulness to the braggadocio whose reports of his military exploits in West Virginia and the Shenandoah justly earned for him the appropriate surname of "The Munchausen of the Valley," If our people are determined to avoid a collision with the United States forces, as we firmly believe they are, Gens. Emory or DeTrobriand, or, for the matter of that, any Lieutenant in command of a squad, would answer just as well as the redoubtable Sheridan, or the scalping and town-burning Tecumseh himself. Should they ever some to the conclusion that their seif-respect and manhood require them to adopt a different course, the fact that "Ten-mile-away Munchansen Sheridan" is to be their objective point will not make a particle of difference so far as they are concerned, and it may safely be predicted

himself. Should they ever some to the conclusion that their seif-respect and manhood require them to adopt a different course, the fact that "Ten-mileaway Munchansen Sheridan" is to be their objective point will not make a particle of difference so far as they are concerned, and it may safely be predicted that in that case somebody is just as likely to be hurt on one side as upon the other.

[To the AssociatedPress.]

New Orleans, Dec. 28.—The Times says one of the questions of the day is whether Phil Sheridan is to ride down this way or not. Phil has been here before. His reputation as a rider and raider stands high, but as a soother of political troubles and corrector of political abuses he is anything but a success. His conduct while in command of this Department was frequently of a most short-sighted and arbitrary character, and especially was this the case in his interferences with our municipal affairs. If the policy of vengeance is to be adopted, Phil can carry it out successfully; but he is by no means the proper man to throw oil on troubled waters.

The PICAYINE SAYS:

If there is one man more responsible than another for the misfortunes of Louisiana, that man is Gen. Sheridan. It was Gen. Sheridan who disfranchised the white people of this State under the first Reconstruction law, acting in concert with the Radical Committee and secretly instructing the Registrars to catechise the voters in a manner which, whilst it was clearly illegal, made it impossible for vast numbers of white people to register. It was Gen. Sheridan who induced Congress to accept and embody in a new law ms methods of disfranchisement, and then subject the State to a negro Government. It was to this man that we owe the chains from which we have never been able to escape.

THE ORDER ISSUED ON SATURDAY LAST.

Special Duspatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The statement yesterday of Gen. Sheridan to a newspaper representative in Chicago that he knew nothing of any present intention of ordering him to New Orlean a negro Government. It was to this man that we owe the chains from which we have never been able to escape.

THE GODER ISSUED ON SATURDAY LAST.

Special Departs to The Chicago Triburat.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The statement washington of ordering him to New Orleans was correct, and the statements in these dispatches which Gen. Sheridan sended to have denied were also correct, with one exception. Gen. Sheridan is to go to Now Orleans, but the orders directing him to proceed there were not, Sherman, by way of St. Louis, and should reach deeps the state of the sherican could have known on Saturday was what was communicated to him in a brief dispatch from the War Department on Saturday, which shried him that confidential instructions to the very letter. There is no possible doubt as to the correctness of this information, as it is derived from the highest official sources. The President on Friday hast promised certain to the correctness of this information, as it is derived from the highest official sources. The President on Friday hast promised certain to the wastern of the sinstructions to the weywar. This promise of the President was fulfilled on Sturday, when the confidential instructions were mailed to Gen. Sheridan, the confidential instructions were mailed to Gen. Sheridan to the street the sealership of the new year. This promise of the President was fulfilled on Sturday, when the confidential instructions were mailed to Gen. Sheridan, the state of the street that it was the state of the street that they direct Gen. Sheridan improved the street that they direct Gen. Sheridan in the propose of observation and inspection, and whithout delay, to free himself from all other them to the street that I over had any other than they direct Gen. Sheridan in the propose of observation and inspection, and without delay, to free himself from all other the sheridan on his discretion to take full command the President to designate Gen. Sheridan for this instructions to fim. It is understood that these the sheridan on

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minutest details of local administrative action It is stated upon authority that the only reason which can now induce a withdrawal of the letter ordering Sheridan South is the unexpected publicity already given to the fact that he was to be ordered there

One of the reasons which has induced the President not to assign Gen. Terry to command in Louisians is the health of that officer.

in Louisiana is the health of that officer.

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF GEN. SHERIDAN, it is understood, direct him to acquaint himself with the actual condition of affairs in Arkansas, Louisiana, Miesissippi, Alabama, and Texas, but to make Louisiana his present objective point. On arriving at New Orleans he is to confer with Maj. Merrill upon the acqual condition of affairs in Louisiana outside of the city of New Orleans. Maj. Merrill is the officer who arrested the perpetrators of the Coushatta massacre, and has a high reputation for energy, courage, and fidelity among military men here. An officer of the Government, a military man of high standing, says that Merrill thus far has been the only military man in the South who has been able to appreciate the situation. The nature of Gen. Sheridan's mission is similar to that of Gen. Grant in 1866, with the exception that Grant was designated to discover why there is not prosperity in the South, while Sheridan is to learn He Is Likely to Have a Cold

Reception, Not Being
Welcome.

Velcome.

Concentrated Spleen and Hatred
of the New Orleans

Press.

Press.

To learn
Why there is not peace.

It is due to Gen. Sheridan to say that, while the subject of such a semi-political mission was some time since suggested to him, he earnestly protected against being designated to any such position, and when last here urged the Attorney-General, that if he cared anything for him, to use his influence not to have him sent South. It seems to be the settled opinion here on the part of some Government officers that trouble is to be apprehended in Louisiana, and for this reason it has been thought that the experience of Sheridan in New Orleans in 1866 will be valuable now.

sheridan is to go there in the capacity of Lieutenant-General, with the duplication of the orders issued to Gen. Emory in September last, during the Penn revolution, so that, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, there will be no need for any further communication with Washington.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE WARMOTH-BYERLY FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribun NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28 .- The wounds of Gov. Warmoth, received in the rencontre which result-ed in Mr. Byerly's death, are more serious than they were at first supposed. The cane with which Mr. Byerly struck the Governor was a heavy hickory stick, with crooked handle, and more than an inch in dismeter. This was broken over Warmoth's head, which is badly laid open, in addition to which his back was injured in the fall, Mr. Byerly falling on top very heavily. Gov. Warmoth is in the parish prison, and receiving medical care. Although his wounds are serious, he will probably recover. The physicians who examined

cians who examined

MR. BYERLY'S WOUNDS

declared that either one of five of the six stabs which he received would have proved fatal. His funeral was very largely attended yesterday. The Coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow, and Gov. Warmoth will probably be cleared on the ground that he acted in self defense. At least that is the prevailing opinion.

least that is the prevailing opinion.

THE DUEL

between Gov. Warmoth and Edwin L. Jewell, editor of the Bulletin, which was to have taken place to-day, was necessarily postponed on account of the incarceration of the Governor. It will probably take place when Warmoth gets clear of his present difficulty, and his bruises get somewhat healed up.

THE OBGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE next Monday is looked forward to with great anxiety. Upon that event hangs everything with both parties. The Republicans have a large majority in the Senate, and in the House 2 majority. The Democrats will make every endeavor to overcome the slight majority in the House. It is said that in several parishes the Republican Representatives-elect have been ordered by the White League not to attempt to leave for the Capital on penalty of death, and one from Rapides has sent word that he dare not come.

The three lawyers who acted as counsel for the Democratic candidates.

white League not to attempt to leave for the Capital on penalty of death, and one from Rapides has sent word that he dare not come. The three lawyers who acted as counsel for the Democratic candidates before the Returning Board have issued a proclamation declaring who were the successful candidates, and all who were declared elected by these gentlemen have been ordered to be on hand at the organization. There is no doubt that whatever trouble occurs will take place at that time. The Democrats have learned by experience that it does not pay to organize a separate Legislature, and they will strain every nerve and go to every extreme to get possession of the one which meets in the Capitol building.

WARMOTH'S VISITORS.

During Sunday and to-day Gov. Warmoth received fully 500 visitors at the Parish Prison, among them Messrs. McEnery and Penn, ex-Mayor Wiltz, Judge Kennard, and many other prominent citizens, who generally expressed themselves satisfied that the action was justifiable under the circumstances. Gov. Warmoth was to-day suffering considerably with fever and pains in the back and side, but was not confined to his bed.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The Byerly inquest will be held to-morrow. Drs. Schumakers and Stone held a post mortem, which was as follows: There were found to be six wounds, only one of which was superficial, being a slight flesh-wound over the abdomen, and any one of the other five wounds would have caused death. Two of the wounds were in the back of the left side, penetrating the spleen. These were the immediate cause of death. The three other wounds penetrated the side between the fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs, and would have caused death in a couple of weeks from pneumonia though they were not of an immediate danger-us character.

COV. WARMOTH'S CARD.

GOV. WARMOTH'S CARD. The following card from Gov. Warmoth was published in the New Orleans Picayune of Friday morning, and to its publication is attributed the difficulty that has been set forth in our dis

is not unlikely that Mr. Jewell felt their influence.

If these charges are true which Mr. Jewell makes sgainst me, will he explain how it was that he was such a violent advocate of my nomination for Governor by the Liberal Convention in 1872? Was he one of those "unscrupulous enough to do his bidding?" Was he one of the men of whom he says "he (J.) was enabled to demoralize and corrupt" by the money and patronage I controlled?

Let me remind Mr. Jewell that the political measures of which he complains so much, and for which I do not decline the responsibility which rightly belongs to me, were drawn up, approved, and lobbied through the Legislature by his friends, Packard, Lowell, and Ray, with whom he acted in 1871, and in whose cause, astride his "white horse," he charged the first fire. It is said that "A good liar ought to have a good memory." So ought a man who sets himself up as a public scold and fault-finder remember his own black spots before he points to those he imagines he sees in other people. Even if I had aspired to social distinction, as you say, such aspirations have never turned in the direction of the manager of the New Orleans you say, such aspirations have never turned in the direction of the manager of the New Orleans Bulletin or Mr. E. L. Jewell. Your obedient Servant, H. C. Warmoth.

THE COMING PRIMA DONNA:

Miss Abbott, of Chicago, Studying in Paris for the Lyric Stage-The Fu-ture "Glory of America."

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican, PARIS, November, 1874.—I promised you some special account of the congenial Americans who chance to be our companions in this pleasant French home. I use the word home advisedly, and as a testimony against writers who have tried to make me think, among others, that there is no such word in the French language, because there is no such idea among the French peoplebut more of this another time. We have, then, firstly, three ladies who would be noticeable in any family, not only for their musical ability, but for personal worth and peculiar mental characteristics. We have Miss Abbott from Chicago, one of the most unique little bodies I ever et, the protege of the Baroness Salomon de Rothschild, purse-wise, and of Patti among artists, and the pet pupil of Wartel, who is very proud of her, and prophesies great things of her future. I chanced to go with her to hear "Mignon" for the first time the other night, and Gallsmarie, who is said to have created the character of Mignon, was in her glory. I was carried away with her artistic naturalness. I think I never saw eyes and silent attitudes speak to such effect before, and, seeing Miss About taking notes vigorously, I said, "You are not studying "Mignon' for one of your operas, are you?" "Oh, yes," she replied, "I have studied it already; that is the reason I was so anxious to see Gallamarie' and get ideas." "Oh dear," I said, "you haven's black eyes and hair, and I don't see how Mignon could go on without them." But later (for this was when I first came here), when I saw her stand up simply in our fittle salon here and sing without accom-Mignon " for the first time the other night. in our hite salon here and sing without accompaniment, "Guide me, oh thou great Jehovah," to that sweet air in "Martha," I made up my mind that, saying nothing of wigs and pa'nt, it is of little consequence about the personnel, provided the heart and voice are strong and true to begin with and both are neglect the highest end. begin with, and both are under the highest cu ture. And this is just the case here, for as to voice Miss Abbott is putting herself through such training as I had no conception was necessary to fit one for the stage, and which, if it does not kill her, will make her the rival of any soprano you may happen to think of—Jenny Lind, I say, because she is the greatest singer l Lind, I say, because since is the greatest singer I have heard who had a deep, serious nature, and was a true woman long before she was an artistic singer, and precisely this is true of this little woman, who, in spite of her small stature and her plain e, impresses you as one of the men who are thoroughly in earnest to make women who are thoroughly in earnest to make hife a success in the highest sense of the word, and know that consecration to a sacred purpose may as truly be found among artists on the stage as among ministers in the pulpit, or mothers in the home. And here comes in my mothers in the home. And here comes in my old notion that responsibility begets strength.

Miss Abbott began to sing in public with her father—a man of genius, but racher visionary, and having no power to make money or to keep it very long when made—when she was only 9 years old—and with the energy of a Yankee boy soon found that she could leave him to his inventions and da her own business. So she took by soon found that she could leave him to his inventions and do her own business. So she took her guitar and began her tour quite alone, when only 13, advertising herself as she went along, and counting her little gains each night, before going to bed, in order to decide how much to send home to her mother, and how much would carry her to the next place and pay her bills there. After a while she joined a troupe, which heades single every night in the week which besides singing every night in the week, ang in some churches—on Sunday evenings sang in some churches—on Sunday evenings free, for the advertisement, and the little gypsy must have been quite a star, I think, and helped mightly to draw, especially on the Sundays, for she was such a good little Christian there can be seen as doubt but the hymns took on a new

and she, with her kind heart, gave her a ticket for the evening, and, when the performance was over, scattered the performers into the auditorium, and, setting the little woman on the stage alone, made her sing to them as she had been accustomed to do. This trial decided her fate. There were admiring comments on her wonderful voice from all sides, and Strakosch joined with Miss Kellogg in urging her to go to New York for instruction, where they would be responsible for all necessary bills. She gladly went, began lessons with Ernani, soon got paying employment in church choirs, and joined Plymouth Church, and atout the same time made a permanent engagement to sing in Dr. Chapin's Church.

From there she was sent to Europe by kind friends, having first been able to pay all debts From there she was sent to Europe by kind friends, having first been able to pay all debts incurred by her first distinguished patrons, and once here in this musical city, she fortunately attracted the attention of the Baroness Rothschild, who sent for her, and, seeing and hearing for herself what there was in her, begged her to draw upon her for a quarterly allowance sufficient to cover all necessary expresses. Patrial cient to cover all necessary expenses. Patti al-so, meeting her here in Paris, promised to beso, meeting her here in Paris, promised to become her patroness in making early and favorable engagements, and already she has offers from Her Majesty's Opera, London, while the musical director of the Grand Opera at St. Petersburg, hearing her sing notlong ago at Pattichouse here, offered her an engagement two weeks notice to Russia. But she will not tempt failure by hurrying over a single exercise, or listening to the voice of partial friends, so, the time of her alebet is sne will not tempt railure by hurrying over a single exercise, or listening to the voice of partial friends, so the time of her debut is not yet announced, though we have promised her quite a respectable house from this vicinity, and such cordial appliance as shall drown the hateful professional claqueurs of these French theatres. Her voice has the principal characterisases of a contraint and a high sourceton and is theatres. Her voice has the principal characteriscus of a contraito and a high sopraino, and is to my certain knowledge strong, clear, and sympathetic, but it is not, or rather was not, flexible—in fact, I suspect it formerly was as a unbending as her will, and could hardly submit to the training of an operatic singer. Musical gymnastics, as I call them, are foreign to her simple, truthful, energetic nature, but as they have their legitimate piace in certain styles of music they must be practiced unto perfection, else they are

Miss Kellogg came to Toledo, where she then was, and she longed with an inexpressible longing to hear her in opera and to ask advice concerning herself and her voice, but as she,had no fix ney to spare she summend courage to call upon the great singer and tell her little story, and she, with her kind heart, gave her a ticket for the avenue, and when the performance was

legitimate piace in certain styles of music they must be practiced unto perfection, else they are better ornited altogether.

But her dailwork would surprise you, I am sure, for, besides lessons in French and Italian, sine has, first, lessons on the operas with Mr. James, Mr. Wartel's assistant, who accompanies all his pupils with the piano; then vocal exercises with Wartel, which are simple solfeggios to form the voice, but with no beauty in them; then vocalises, which are like operas as to melody, but no words; then a lesson in the noble art of drumming (and it is an art, I can assure you) for the "Daughter of the Regiment." then declamation at the Opera Comique, under Nathan, where to bare walls, on an empty stage, sie shakes hands with imaginary characters, takes an invisible knapsack, and where old Nathan says, "I shall be mother now, and you must throw yourself into my arms." Truthemselves through such laborious training for our delectation, we ought to be more grateful than we are, and less critical perhaps. A word more about Wartel, who is a character also, and of whose methods and history I will write you, some day, when I have become better acquainted with him. He had an encouraging little talk lately with Miss Abbott in the presence of a friend, and this was the substance of it, as nearly as I can gather: "You will do me the greatest honor, Miss Abbott, for you make a religion of your art, and among all my pupils no one has studied with the care and consciousness that you have done, not even Nilsson: in a few months there will not be a singer who can approach you in brilliancy and beauty of mechanism;" then, turning to the friend, "It is the finish, the legate, you know, that makes the perfect artist,

WASHINGTON.

Jewell Means to Have Reform, and Will Not Be Refused.

His Circular to Postmasters in Cities of the First Class.

The Expenses Must Be Reduced to the Lowest Limits.

The Efficiency of the Service Must Be Greatly Increased.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. CIRCULAR FROM THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The Postmaster-General will soon send to all Postmasters of eading cities a circular, of which the following an extract: "The increasing deficiency in the Post-Office Department is assuming such proportions as to demand a strict and rigid effort o reduce expenses, with a view to curtail this great deficiency. One of the largest items in the annual expenditures of this Department is the expenses of Post-Offices. This, upon examination, is found to differ very materially in offices of the same class, which are influenced by the same conditions of service. The appropriations for these expenditures for the fiscal year ations for these expenditures at the present rate will be \$3,340,000. The expenditures at the present rate will be \$3,340,000, leaving a deficit of \$90,000. I have determined upon an investigation of all the offices, to be made by agents of the Post-Office Department who are

the Post-Office Department who are THOROGHLY VERSED
in all the details of Post-Office work and requirement, with a view of discovering the amount necessary to be appropriated for the next ensuing year. In connection with this, I deem it advisable to reorganize the clerical force of all the offices of the higher grades, systematizing the labor, and basing the compensation of the clerks upon the quality and amount of the service performed, and introducing a system of appointments and promotions that will enable you to reduce the force and expenses to the lowest limit, and increasing the efficiency of the service to the greatest extent; while at the same time the pay to individual clerks may be increased, if increase is demanded. This organization is abrease is demanded. This organization is ab solutely necessary to carry out the object proposed, and will receive the attention of the agent detailed for the examination of the offices." The Postmaster General suggests to Postmasters that they forthwith submit a draft of such a scheme of organization of their respective offices as they may think necessary.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE ROTHSCHILD SYNDICATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28 .- Ex-Senator Cattell, who was not appointed agent of the Syndicate, gives out that there is no probability that the Rothschild Syndicate will take their option for the remainder of the new 5 per cent loan, which expires Jan. 30 next. But it does not appear that Cattell's statements are the result of personal information from the Syndicate.

BILLS APPROVED. The President has just signed the act provid ing for the authentication of the Revised Stat-utes of the United States, and for preserving the originals of the laws in the Department of State; the act for the relief of certain public lands, which make it lawful for homestead and premption settlers whose crops were destroyed or seriously injured by grasshoppers, to be absent from said lands until July, 1876, should another destruction of crops cover, before that nation lestruction of crops occur before that period. without adverse right attaching to said land dur-ing their absence, the act to enable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to procee i with its jury business.

FIRES.

AT CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 461 at 12:20 o'clock thi morning was occasioned by the burning of an old unoccupied frame building on the corner of Ashland avenue and Sixteenth street. The damage amounted to \$500. The name of the owner could not be ascertained. The fre was

graph cable at Madeira also telegraphe that only three persons are at present known to survive, namely: a second mate and two seamen. These were picked up by the British ship Sceptre, after having been ten days in an open boat, subsisting part of the time u n flesh and blood of others who had died whils

AT BATESVILLE, IND. CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—A fire at Bates ville, Ind., yesterday, destroyed the the furniture factory of H. Schrader& The loss is estimated at over \$100,000. Several adjacent dwellings were destroyed also, at a loss of \$25,000. There was no insurance on the factory, and only about \$5,000 insurance on the dwellings. Nearly all the people of the town depended on the factory for a living, and its destruction will cause great suffering.

IN NEW YORK. New York, Dec. 28.—The damage by the large fire; yesterday at Crosby and Spring streets, in the furniture manufactory of War ren. Ward & Co., is to-day estimated by Mr. Ward at about \$150,000, of which \$25,000 is loss on the building. The insurance amounts to \$84,000 upon the stock and \$50,000 upon the building.

AT BURLINGTON, IA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Bublington, Ia., Dec. 28.—At 4 a. m. an in endlary fire was discovered in the Hawkeye tin shop, Jefferson street, which speedily burned to the ground, as did also Fischer's feed store Loss, \$2,000; insured in the Hartford. Only by strenuous efforts did the firemen succeed in arresting the progress of the flames.

AT FORT SCOTT, KAN.
FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 28.—A fire on Sunday evening totally destroyed Drake's block, come of Wall and Maine streets. The sufferers are C B. Drake, C. W. Goodlander, Bright Bros., Rodecker Bros., and J. M. Strodeck. The loss will reach \$25,000. About one-half covered by

IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- The damage by the large fire yesterday, at Crosby and Spring streets, in the furniture manufactory of Warren, Ward d Co., is to-day estimated by Mr. Ward at about \$150,000, of which about \$25.000 is loss on the building. The insurance amounts to \$84,000 upon the stock, and \$50,000 upon the building.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28.—David Williamson house at Albion was burned this afternoon, and his daughter, 5 years old, perished in the flames

AT WORCESTER, MASS. WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 28.—Two brick blocks and a small wooden building on Main street, in Southbridge were burned on Sunday. The loss is \$45,000; mostly insured.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 28.-Two brick blocks and a small wooden building on Main street, in Southbridge, were burned on Sunday. The loss

Garibaldi and Gen. Bourbaki's Army.

The report by the Committee of Inquiry on Garibaldi's expedition in the East of France, during the late war, has, as already briefly mentioned by telegraph, been distributed to the Deputies of the Assembly. The conclusions of the document are as follows: "Gen. Garibaldi did not even attempt to defend against the Prussians, for a day or even an hour, the passage of the mountains to the north of Dijon, the guard of which had been confided to him. Proofs are furnished, notwithstanding the allegations of his staff, that he was informed minutely of all the movements of the enemy, so that it he did

with a deliberate intention. Ricciotti, charged to watch the enemy, hastened to return to Dijon when he learned for certain that Gen. De Man-teuffel was about to advance, and avoided, with great dexterity, remaining in the defiles which he was to defend. In the next place, Gen. Garihe was to defend. In the next place, Gen. Garibaldi kept the Government in the most complete ignorance of the events going on around Dijon. It is proved that he had at his disposal sufficient means to impede the march of the enemy, or even stay it, but he did nothing; and the fact must be noted that a few days' delay in the advance of Gen. De Manteuffel would have sufficed for the French army to have been placed out of danger. A French officer who had acted thus would certainly have been brought to trial. If Garibaldi had been a French General we should have asked you to send the report and the documents asked you to send the report and the documents accompanying it to the Minister of War for consideration as to whether Garibaldi should not be brought before a court-martial for having intentionally and without fighting abandoned to the enemy positions which he had received the mission to defend.

CREAT SINNERS.

Whose Misfortune It Is to Fall in the Hands of the Law.

A Startling Occurrence in St. Louis-A Georgia Vendetta.

A STARTLING OCCURRENCE. From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 27.
The dwellers in the neighborhood of the corner of Sixth street and Christy avenue had a ensation of a horrible nature at ten minutes beore 9 o'clock last night. On the northwest forner of the streets mentioned is a three and a half story building, the first floor of which is occupied by a cigar-store, and the upper floors by lodgers-men and women. The majority of the lodgers are colored women. The attic or garret room which overlooks Christy avenue, and which commands a view of the third floor of the Lindell Hotel, is occupied by one Jenny Sly, a colored woman. Among her frequent visitors is a colored man named Jim. Williams, whose occupation is of a varied nature, and who is addicted to hard drinking. Williams, and who is addicted to hard drinking. Williams, it may be said, claims the woman as his wife. The friendship of the two has not thrived of late, and on occasions of his recent visits high words have been heard to pass between them. Yesterday evening he called, and the quarrel seemed, from the sounds which other lodgers in the building heard, to wax warmer than usual. At ten minutes before 9 o'clock there was a cessation of the war of words, a creak and involved. cessation of the war of words, a crash and jingle

of glass, a blaze which threw a bright light upon the waits of the Lindell across the street, and a series of the most frantic female shrieks. Then those who were down on the street, and whose attention had been attracted to the locality, saw by the bright light within the room Jim Williams rush to the window, kick out the eash, let himself down from the windowsill until his arms were stretched to their full length, and there hang, four stories from the sidewalk, with nothing to break his inevitable fail. The lookers-on held their breath while he hung there with his face to the wall, and the minute during which his fingers retained sufficient strength to sustain his weight seemed a half hour. There was only one way for this seeme to terminate; and suddenly Williams' fingers lost their hold upon the sill, and he came down to the sidewalk like a bullet, scraping the walls all along in his descent. walls all along in his descent. He was intoxi-cated, and to this condition is attributable the wonderful fact that he did not sustain the fracture of a bone. He struck upon his feet, and collapsed into a heap, much bruised, cut, and

conapsed into a neap, much brunsed, cut, and jarred, and partially sequed.

In the meantime Jennie Sly had rushed out into the haif, enveloped in flames, the same being fed by her clothing, which was saturated with coal oil. Several persons immediately rushed to her rescue, and, after one or two ineffectual attempts, the flames were extinguished. The clothing was nearly all burned from her. The clothing was nearly all burned from her, and the lower part of her body had suffered

A police officer, seeing the flare of light, and hearing the screams of fire, turned on an alarm and brought out the fire department. The lat-ter retired in good order on finding that there was nothing for it to do. The immense crowd was nothing for it to do. The immense crowd which had collected, however, refused to retire until the two injured persons were started in an ambulance to the dispensary, whence they were sent to the City Hospital.

A positive explanation of this whole occurrence has not yet been arrived at, but a very plausible one is contained in the injured woman's statement. She says that after that had quark

tatement. She says that after they had quarhimself partially down that he realized his langerous position. The fragments of the broken lamp were scattered about the room, and the burning oil had made some havoc with the furniture. Williams, shortly after falling, stated that his wife (Janus, Slr) after falling, stated that his wife (Jennie Sly) and he were talking, when she accidentally knocked the lamp off the table, with the result given.
Shortly afterwards Williams seemed to be un-

ble to speak, and suffering greatly, but it was hought that he counterfeited much of this. It is a question whether the woman will survive her injuries or not.

A SOUTHERN VENDETTA The Herringtons and the Bowens are neighbors, but not friends. They live near the wayside station of Haddock, on the Macon & Augusta Railway, in Georgia. The hatred which exists between the families originated in some trifling quarrel years ago. There's blood in the pathway between them now, and the way for reconciliation is not open any more. The last act in the warfare of the clans took place a few act in the warfare of the clans took place a few days ago. A number of persons had gathered at the station, and old man Thomas Bowen and his two sons, James and Blount, of the clan, where there; also David and William Herrington. Old man Thomas Bowen, for some cause, felt impelled to call David Herrington a condemned coward. Of course, this insinuation was a casus belli, and Herrington proposed to fight it out then and there. The battle opened. Old man Bowen draw a puttle and short David Herring. here and there. The opened. Old man Bowen drew a pistol and shot David Herring, ton; in another instant one of the young Bowens fired also, emptying the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun in the already wounded man, and struck him as he fell with the gun he had just discharged. The battle them raged promiseruply, twenty of thirty shots were fixed. he had just discharged. The battle then raged promiscuously, twenty or thirty shots were fired, David Herrington was killed outright, William Herrington, his brother was wounded, but escaped by flight. Old man Bowen was shot in the shoulder, and his son James received a shot in the abdomen. The Bowens vowed vengeance on the Herrington clan, and the tragedy created no little excitement at Haddock station. David Herrington was regarded as a description. David Herrington was regarded as a desperate the different was regarded as a desperate character, having only a short time ago taken the life of young Hardeman, a friend of the Bowens. He at last met a tragic end at the hands of those upon whom he had warred for soveral years. Other lives must be surrendered in this tears he wagnestie.

THE RINDSKOPF CONSPIRACY CASE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 28.—Judge Hopkins, of the United States District Court, has been engaged all day in hearing the argument for a new trial in the case of Rindskopf and others, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States revenue. Col. Goodwin, of Milwaukee, Judge Orton, Judge Spooner, and Gen. George B. Smith appeared for the defense. The principal Smith appeared for the defense. The principal arguments were by Judge Spooner and Gen. Smith. Exception was taken to some of the Judge's rulings, and especially to the refusal of some instructions asked by counsel. The great point, as in the trial, was that the evidence was insufficient to show conspiracy, as charged, and, even if it showed that some had conspired with others, unless it appeared that all conspired together with Rogers, they could not be legally convicted. Gen. Smith claimed that Rindskopf had a perfect right to buy illerit highwines, knowing them to be such. Assistant Rindssoft had a perfect right to buy illicit highwines, knowing them to be such. Assistant District-Attorney McHenry forcibly replied, claiming that the whole question had been fully argued. (Conspiracy, as defined by law, was clearly shown. The Judge reserved his decision till to-morrow. It is not anticipated that the motion will be granted.

A TENNESSEE PLANTER MURDERED. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 28.—Yesterday Jack W. Smith, a planter, being near White Haven, 10 miles south of this city, and his brother, while returning home, discovered two negroes hunting in his field. Telling his brother to ride on t the house and he would tell the negroes to stop hunting, his brother proceeded to the house. Shortly after reaching it he heard two shots. After waiting for an hour, and his brother not

having arrived, at the instance of his wife, he went to look for him, and found him lying dead in a field, with a portion of his head shot off and a large hole in his breast, showing that the gun had been discharged close to him. A dog that he had seen with the negroes was with the body, but they had field. It is believed they can be traced by the dog.

ABORTIONIST CONVICTED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Sr. Paul, Minn., Dec. 28.—Jay Owens, an employe at department headquarters in this city was for the second time, last week, convicted of procuring an abortion, was sentence to-day to the State's Prison at hard labor for six teen months. His counsel took appeal to the Supreme Court, pending which Owens is released on \$2,000 bail. Dr. Roy, arrested last week for the same crime, is seriously ill, and cannot appear in court.

CONVICTED-MURDER TRIAL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
South Bend, Ind., Dec. 28.—George Coquil-SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 28.—George Coquillard was to-day convicted of arson, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, for the burning of a house in May last. Coquillard left immediately, and a few weeks ago, being unable to obtain work sufficient for his support, returned and gave himself up to the Sheriff.

A jury was impaneled this afternoon to try Jonatbau Hickman, one of the parties charged with the murder of the Polanders, Cibauski and wife, who lived on Terra Course prairie. wife, who lived on Terre Coupee prairie.

MURDERS HIS ILLEGITIMATE CHILD NEW YORK, Dec. 28.-Two females, whose names and addresses the police authorities decline to disclose, made affidavit to-day implicatng a prominent physician of this city in the murder of his illegitimate child. The Doctor is now confined at the police headquarters, but the detectives decline, as they say, under instructions, to give his name. One of the women is tions, to give his name. One of the supposed to be the mother of the INCEND ARISM NEAR ITHACA N. Y

Ensign, milk-dealer, 1 mile south of this place, were set on fire at an early this morning, and destroved. Twenty cows were burned. About four weeks ago another dealer lost fifteen cows in the same manner. Yesterday morning an un-occupied house on Wheat street was fired, and last night four attempts were made to burn the ound-house of the Geneva Ithaca & Athens Railroad. HEAVY STORE ROBBERY.

ITHCA, N. Y., Dec. 28 .- The barns of H. A.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 28.—Some time between Saturday night and this morning the jewelry store of George W. Dearing & Co., at No. 165 Washington street, was robbed of gold watches. diamonds, and other articles to the value of up-wards of \$12,000. Two safes were broken open, and all the more valuable contents carefully se-lected, and the remainder of the stock strewn about the place.

New York, Dec. 28.—The return to William I. Tweed's certiorari, consisting of the record of the bill of exceptions and all the proceedings on the habeas corpus, was settled to-day by Judge Barrett in the Over and Terminer Court. It now uly remains to be signed by the Clerk in order to be be laid before the Supreme Court, general

ADMITTED TO BAIL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.-Herman Kindling, the ustrian, held here for embezzling diamonds and other jewelry in Austria, was to-day admitted to bail in \$1,000. A considerable portion of the property has been recovered.

A FATAL FIGHT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Dec. 28,-James Carev hit Villiam Weaver on the head with a stone during a fight at Cresse Saturlay night, and Weave died Sunday afternoon from his injuries. Care is under arrest. Both parties were intoxicated.

CUBA.

Havana Comments on President Grant's Reference to the Cuban Insurrection.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The most engrossing topic of interest in all political circles for the last week has been the President's message. The Diario de la Marina, which is the official organ in Havana, comments on it in a long article. "The most alarming reports have been in circulation the last few days regarding the Pres culation the last few days regarding the President's mescage, and these rumors made gold rise 8 per cent in a few hours. The New York papers have given us the substance of the message, and, although we are not thoroughly pleased with some parts of it, we do not find BURNED AT SEA.

London, Dec. 29—5a. m.—A telegram received by the vessel's ewners confirms the reported burning of the emigrants ship Cospatrick.

The Superintendent of the Brazilian teleothing calculated to disturb those men who have aiready given countless proofs of severity and lecision in days gone by, for instance, in the Virginius question. At that time there was rea-son for serious misgivings even to the most dar-ing; but to-day there does not exist the slight-est cause for fear.

It is true that the struggle still continues in Spain; but we object to the sentence that no change has occurred. We object also to the statement that Spain has not obtained a superiority in the struggle. Six months after the ris-ing in Yara. Spain had obtained a great advantage over the Cubans in the Eastern Department, in the Villas, and in Camaguey, at that time (1869) the nucleus of the rebellion. Months passed on, and Spain was still ahead in the strug-

passed on, and Spain was still ahead in the strug-gle, and had reduced the rebel bands to 5,000 or 6,000 men, mostly Chinese and negroes. Almost all of the chiefs at the outbreak of the rebellion have perished; many are in foreign lands, and only about a dozen are now in the Cuban ranks. All this clearly shows that Spain is the superior and is far ahead of Cuba. In saying that six and is far ahead of cuba. In saying that six years' strife give the insurrection a significance which cannot be denied, Gen. Grant makes a great mistake. In the first part of February, 1869, he could have thought that the idea of separation had strong root in the minds of the Cuban people, and was then very popular; but the past six years have proved the fallacy of this idea, and it only exists now in the minds of a few people. and it only exists now in the minds of a few peopl many not even natives of Cuba, but advenmany not even natives of Cubs, but adventurers and foreigners. The struggle has lasted so long on account of reaching the enemy, who hides in the fastnesses of the mountains and in the woods, and who has every advantage of clime and terri-tory in his favor. We have already said that the rebellion at the present time has only a dozen rebellion at the present time has only a dozen chiefs in its ranks. Among them are the so-called Marques De Santa Lucia, Vicente Garcia, and Sangulli. Five or six thousand men comprise the Cuban army, and they are mostly negroes and Chinese. The negroes are afraid to present themselves to the Spanish authorities, as they are afraid of returning into slavery, and the Chinese are well pleased to fight in the Cuban ranks, as they exercise a sort of authority there unknown to them before. This is the true explanation; but the insurrection has not a true planation; but the insurrection has not a true sentiment for a base, not even one elevated aspi-ration, only an ignoble end in view. Gen. Grant says that Spain is in the midst of internal troubles, and that, as there exists no manifest troubles, and that, as there exists no manifest power in Cuba, other nations may possibly adopt energetic measures for self-defense. Pres-ident Grant will allow us to believe that no foreign nation will dare to interfere in the affairs of a perfectly independent nation. Gen. Grant should look at home. The war of extermination against the Indians has already lasted many years in the United States, but the United States do not feel disheartened on that account. Should years in the United States, but the United States do not feel disheartened on that account. Should the war in Cuba continue for eight centuries, as long as the war with the Moors in Spain, no foreign power would be justified in interfering, under the pretense of self-defense, and Spain would have a right to thrust aside all foreign intervention. Regarding the President's allusion to the settlement of the important question of claims pending between the Government and Spain, we have to be grateful to the President for the mild tone in which he expresses himself, and which is perfectly proper in treating with a friendly nation like Spain, that has always shown marked deference to the United States. If the United States attend strictly to the justice of its claims, Spain will satisfy them; for, though she is a haughty nation, quick to resent slights, she is always generous when she is addressed fit absorbing will satisfy them; for, under she is a lawys nation, quick to resent slights, she is always generous when she is addressed in a becoming tone. . . We suppose Gen. Grant does not go further back than the end of November, 1873, and we acknowledge there has been no change go ruther back than the end of November, 1873, and we acknowledge there has been no change in the Central Department; but there has been in the Eastern Department a marked improvement. The principal reason why there has been no change in the affairs of the Central Department is the continued and however wine the

months, and, in consequence, have sent to the hospitals thousands of sick soldiers, without the enemy experiencing any heavy losses.

ARMY ORDER. HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Capt.-Gen. Concha has issued orders to the officers commanding the Spanish troops to act leniently toward captured or surrendered insurgents, but to execute all incendiaries and filibusters who may be taken.

ment is the continued and heavy rains, that have paralyzed the movements of the troops for many

FORTUNE'S FLOOD.

Lively Times in the San Francisco Mining-Stock Market.

The Enormous Advances of "Consolidated Virginia" and "California."

Exit Aladdin and Monte Christo---Enter Sharon and Jim Flood.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 20. "The Comstock's the place, after all, my boys!" remarked a veteran sage-brush operator yesterday morning, as, with spectacles on nose and a melancholy smile, he noted "Consolidated Virginia, \$390," on one of the bulletin-boards The history of this operator is the history of a great many operators on the street, who have for sixty days past been thinking, with the bears, "the market is too high, must break soon." And yet the market was never stronger than yesterday. If operators were crazy thirty days since, they should now be put in straight jackets and packed off to Bedlam. If California and Consolidated Virginia were in the clouds thirty days since, now they must be reaching into the seventh heavens. Day after day the advices from

show increased values by more extensive developments, proving riches before which the reasures of Aladdin s palace and Monte Christo's fabulous island pale. The operators who all along have had faith in the developments of the Comstock are in a position to-day to reap rich rewards, while those who placed faith in the Call's utterances and sold their stock securities curse not loud but very deep. The discovery of this immense body of ore has already spread far and wide, and before many days roll around there will be representatives of the whole world's wealth knocking at the door of Consolidated Virginia exporting the bonanza for the benefit of science. The excitement on California street increases day by day, and the brokers, despite their arduous labors, are all well satisfied with the situation. And well they may be, when the sales in their Board aggregate, on an average,

\$10,000,000 FER WEEK.

The bears have very quietly taken a back seat. In the expressive and curt language of Jack Mc-Kenty, "They can't stan'th' pressure, you know." The pressure on the bears has been very strong—the bulls sweeping everything before them. A raid on a few weak brothren has been made here and there, but the entire Company. been made here and there, but the entire Comstock front presents a strong front. Quite a number of felices naturally gather behind the impregnable ramparts of the leading stocks and manage to keep warm. One day the current sweeps downward towards the Gold Hill end, only to sweep back the next with redoubled force toward the Virginias. force toward the Virginias. LES HOMMES QUI BIT.

LES HOMMES QUI RIT.

Among the men who laugh in consequence of their "excellent judgment," in buying Consolidated Virginia and California, the following may be mentioned: R. N. Graves has his 8,000 shares of Consolidated laid away, and a slice of California. nia of unknown dimensions—the profits on both of which would to-day net him over \$2,000,000. or which would to day het him over \$2,000.000. Gen. Tom Williams, of Nevada—Sharon's Demo-cratic opponent for the Senate—has made over \$2,000,000, so that when the next political fight comes off the General will be about as well "quali-fied" for the Senate as anybody. The amount of money made by the great firm of Flood & O'Brien during the last six months must be unparalleled. It is understood that there are four partners in the firm—J. C. Flood and W. S. O'Brien, in this city, and John Mackay and James G. Fair, of Virginia City. The cown a controlling interest, in each of City. They own a controlling interest in each of the mines mentioned,—say 60,000 shares of each. Consoldated Virginia sold yesterday after the Board at \$400 per share, and California at \$300, If the number of shares credited to the firm is correct, they are worth, in these two mines alone, \$45,600,000, or a trifle over

ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS APIECE. In the midst of their vast "flood" In the midst of their vast "flood" of wealth these gentlemen have not been unmindful of their poor friends, and there are scores of men, and women, too, in San Francisco, who have been suddenly lifted out of poverty's iron grip by a timely hint from Flood & O'Brien. Continuing our list of men who laugh, we find the following gentlemen credited with the winnings set opposite their respective names:

. J. Hickey & Lou-

ment. There are stock oracles along the gentlemen. They get "dead points" from their gentlemen friends, and communicate with each other by mysterious signals. A few days since a lady named Mrs. A called upon her friend Mrs. B Stock came up for discussion. Mrs. B said she never dealt in stocks. It was a dangerous business and demoralizing. Presently in came a messenger. He said: "Mrs. B, I am sent by Mrs. C with this echantillon of black silk. Mrs. C says it is cheap at any price, and you had better get thirty or forty yards for a full suit. This brown silk may be good, but she doesn't know ment. There are

get thirty or forty yards for a full suit. This brown silk may be good, but she doesn't know yet whether it will wash well." Mrs. A didn't understand the messenger. Mrs. B instantly arose and said: "Excuse me, ma chere, a message from my dressmaker; I must go down to the White-House and attend to it at once, as a surprise for hubby; he loves black silk." Mrs. A retired, and a few moments thereafter Mrs. B might have been seen entering the office of B C & Co., brokers, where an order was left for forty shares of Canifornia as a fiver. As this occurred whares of California as a fiver. As this occurred shares of California as a flyer. As this occurred a week since, Mrs. B can realize quite a lot of pin-money, even after dividing with Mrs. C. There is honor among the female operators. Whoever gets the point first and communicates it is entitled to one-half the profits. And, as a centeral rule, the reprint are reliable. How the general rule, the points are reliable. How the

general rule, the points are reliable. How the women get the points is a question open for discussion. But they do.

EVERY MINE HAS ITS DAY.

The old saying, "Every dog has hisday," finds numerous illustrated. Every the set all things even "is also illustrated. It would seem as if every stock has its turn once in a while. One day Ophir is depressed, and the balance of the line is in demand. The next sees Ophir the favorite. And, as the wheel turns round, the stock that was on the bottom turns up on top. Mines that look as if it was money lost to prosecute the work any further suddenly open up into splendid bodies of ore, and the patient holders rejoice correspondingly. As in the game of poker, the unluckiest player sometimes gets an invincible and sweeps the board. In the stockmarket Gould & Curry is the latest illustration of the rule. After having lain dormant for months market Gould & Curry is the latest illustration of the rule. After having lain dormant for months it has suddenly become a hot favorite, shooting up into the fifties without much preliminary notice. Best & Belcher has had its turn, and those who know say its turn will soon come again. Savage hasn't had a turn for a long time, and events point that way. Chollar has been a very patient stock. Holders are patient. They events point that way. Choliar has been a very patient stock. Holders are patient. They know there will be a deal "one of these days," and bide their time. Justice had its turn last week; Silver Hill should follow next. Union Consolidated's manifest destiny is still to advance—say the knowalls. The stock will be watered, and up will go U. C. So with Mexican; a turn the other day; now a rest, pending which Mexican will reuperate for deal No. 2. Mexican is in a good piece, between Ophir and Union, and must contacts a favorite. So with the en-

tire line—there are ups and downs, but each comes to the surface once in a while, and the history of stocks repeats itself.

FORTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS
was the price paid yesterday for the Consolidated Virginia mine! This price is equal to what the entire Comstock was selling for six months since and was selling for six months since, and yet \$400 per share is now more readily paid for dated Virginia than \$80 sixty day Consolidated virginia than \$50 sixty days since.
And California yesterday sold for \$33,000,000,
making \$76,000,000 for two mines on the Comstock that a year ago were but one. And Ophir
and Mexican yesterday sold at about \$15,000,000,
making a total of \$91,000,000 for three Comstock making a total of \$91,000,000 for three Comstock mines,—equal to what all the mines in the Stock Board were selling at thirty days since! The opinion of Sharon that the Big Bonanza was worth \$300,000,000 is being gradually seconded by the stock market. A man who sixty days since had said Consolidated Virginia will go to \$400 and California to \$360, would have been pronounced a fool. And yet yesterday these figures were reached, with cries of "More!" More!" As three weeks since "they said" Consolidated would go to \$400, now "they say" it is good for \$500, and perhaps \$600, with the highest estimate at \$750. In times like these there is no telling what may happen—particularly when an ore body increases day by day.

GOULD & CURRY
yesterday sold as high as \$52 per share—quite a
rise within the week. "What's up now in Gould
& Curry?" asked the quid nunes. The answer
came—first, it was the election. But it was
quickly argued that the election was too near at
hand, and, besides, there was no contest. A
leading operator answered in this wise: "The
matter is that experts who have examined the leading operator answered in this wise: "The matter is that experts who have examined the mine say that Gould & Curry is sure to get the Consolidated Virginia body of ore on the 1,800-foot level. Gould & Curry has been hammered down to get Best & Belcher in. Now, Gould & Curry is going on its own merits. They had ore there in the winze a year ago, and then they let it fill up; now the water's out." The more developments are made in the Consolidated Virginia body of ore, the more the experts are enabled to judge of its extent north and south, and how it will run. If the body runs south into Gould & Curry, the latter will rival its palmiest days. Besides these legitiruns south into Gould & Curry, the latter will rival its palmiest days. Besides these legitimate causes for a deal, there are others. Gould & Curry is exceedingly well held. Flood & Co. have a big finger in the pie. They are good managers. It is proposed to water Gould & Curry, and with the watering will oome a second Consolidated Virginia deal. Altogether, the street is excited on Gould & Curry, with all the aggravated symptoms of a big deal. After the Board vesterday the street was "wild," and nearly all seemed afflicted with the malady.

WATERING.

It is rumored that Union Consolidated will soon undergo the watering process. There are only 20,000 shares in the mine, and they ought to be increased "for uniformity's sake" to 100,-000. Gould & Curry, having only 48,000, will be increased to about 96,000. Consolidated Virginia is attaining such huge figures that it may be necessary to cut the stock up again to let impaessary to cut the stock up again to let impe-cunious outsiders in. When big operators hold their stock for \$700 per share, it is about time lers to follow suit

YESTERDAY'S MARKET,
as has already been foreshadowed, was highly
excited. Everything had an upward tendency, and the outside crowd on the sidewalk was larger than ever.

THE COAL MINERS.

Prospects of a Strike in the Lehigh and Schuyikill Regions.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28 .- Just now there are rumors rife concerning the expected troubles in the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal regions, and the meeting of the operators on Wednesday is looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. On their action depends the annual query, Will there be a strike? The miners have already announced their determination to oppose any reduction of the basis of wages below what they received during 1874. The operators say the limited demand for coal will necessitate a re duction of the prices 50 cents per ton below what they are now receiving, and the proposed lowering will of course cause a cutting down of the

Your correspondent called to-day at the office Your correspondent called to-day at the office of the Secretary of the Reading Iron and Coal Company, who are the largest operators in the country, and from Mr. Foster learned that the corporation which he represents has under its control forty mines and an interest in forty more. They employ in these about 1,500 more, who would strike instantly if there is any reduction of their wages. Your correspondent asked Mr. Foster if he thought the lowering of the price of coal would stimulate the iron industry.

Mr. Poster—That is a question that cannot be determined. We cannot look ahead and tell what the demand will be.

Correspondent—In case of a strike, is there plaints to make.

what the demand will be.

Correspondent—In case of a strike, is there coal enough at the wharves and places of storage to meet the demand?

Mr. Foster—We can go through a threemonths' strike. The miners have done their usual amount of work the past season, but the mild weather we have had so far has caused a falling off in the demand.

Correspondent—Will there be a rise in the price of coal in the event of a strike?

Mr. Foster—We do not apprehend any. I do not think there will be.

It is not improbable that we are on the eve of a great conflict between labor and capital in the coal-producing regions. The stock of coal on hand is very large, and the time for fixing the annual rate on basis of wages, is at hand. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, which is by far the largest mine of coal in the Status Hell services of the status has been appeared to the status of the status has been and the status of the status of

annual rate on basis of wages, is at hand. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, which is by far the largest mine of coal in the Schuylkill region, is disposed to reduce the workingmen's wages, and at a recent meeting of the operators of the Lehigh it was declared that the basis of 1874 must be reduced. If the operators and companies are resolute in their purpose and the men resist, as they are sure to do, a strike is inevitable, and a strike at this time in this great industry will be a very serious matter. The basis, be it understood, is a rate of wages proportionate to the price of coal at Port Carbon, the great shipping depot of Schuylkill County. A minimum price of coal is fixed (\$2.50 has been the price for the last few years), upon which the miners receive so much per week. For every increase over this minimum the men receive a proportionate share. Under the basis of the last three years, which it is now proposed to reduce, the miners get \$14 a week, the laborers \$10 and \$11. But as the selling price of coal has averaged higher than the minimum fixed, their wages have been slightly higher; but as on an average, and from one cause or another, not of their volition (they work but eight or ten months a year), the annual total of their wages is but slightly in excess, if any, of that paid common and less hazardous labor in the cities. The average profit to the mine overstor on a ton of coal delivered at Port Carbon is estimated at 35 cents, profit to the mine operator on a ton of coal delivered at Port Carbon is estimated at 35 cents, \$2.40 being the cost of the coal at the point where it is sold, or delivered to the railroad company for shipment to tide-water. The price at Port Carbon for the past month averaged about \$2.75. The reader can compare the price there with that in large cities. The heaviest item in the cost of coal is transportation. Port Carbon is 9 miles from Philadelphia, and the charge of the railroad company for transporting a ton is 154-100 cents per mile. The question of a strike in the anthracite region has several important aspects for consumers. The suspension of the colleries will throw between 30,000 and 40,000 men out of work, who buy largely in this market, thus adding to t'e prevailing business depression; and it will very probably increase the cost of coal, temporarily, and that, too, at a time when it can be least afforded. A still more important question is, whether a reduction in the wages of the miners will effect in the end a permanent reduction in the cost of fuel. This is a phase of the case which concerns the iron-masters and manufacturers of the State as well as the householders. The Workingman, the organ of the miners, claims that labor is only one-fourth of the cost of mining coals, and the proposed reduction of wages would only effect asswing of 14½ cents per ton. The question is whether this would go into the pockets of the people or into those of the mining and transportation companies. I have stated the case plainly, and exposed it to every side. profit to the mine operator on a ton of coal de-livered at Port Carbon is estimated at 35 cents,

New Fire-Alarm for Theatres.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "A dramatic author who does not wish to be named has invented a very simple apparatus which in case of fire shows in what part of the building the fire has begun. With this apparatus, instead of searching for an hour and a half to find the seat of the fire, as was the case the last time the French Opera-House was burnt down, an electric bells will immediately apprise the administration that fire has broken out, and a board will show in what part of the house. This invention has been adopted throughout Belgium, where it has been enforced on all the theatres by the Government." New Fire-Alarm for Theatres.

THE PACIFIC HOTEL

Meeting of the Boarders Yes terday Evening.

Resolutions of Sympathy for the Proprietors-Remarks by Mr. Drake.

Mr. D. A. Gage Promises a State ment.

Very little can be added to what has already been mentioned in The Tribune regarding the change in the management of the Grand Pacine Hotel. A large number of prominent citizens called on Mr. George W. Gage yesterdsy, and expressed sympathy for him and Mr. Rice; but, as far as known, no offers of pecuniary assist ance were made.

MR. DAVID A. GAGE was at the hotel in the morning, and from his conversation with several friends it would appear that he does not consider himself rasponsible for the failure of Gage & Rice. He claims to hold some \$70,000 firm's paper, and asserted that he loaned them \$5,500 last October to help them overs "snag." He was especially provoked at the in formation furnished a TRIBUNE reporter by H M. Smith, the Secretary of the Hotel C who threw the whole blame for the disaster upon him, and told Mr. Smith that he inte ing a statement. A reporter offered him the op-portunity, but his reply was: "Wait until the make mine." Contrary to the general anticipa-tions, not one creditor presented his account any suit came to the knowledge of Messrs. Gas It seems now that

MR. JOHN R. DRAFF

was the purchaser of the furniture, and that the sale was made to him by Gage & Rice, the injunction restraining Mr. Withron, the President of the Hotel Company, from selling under the foreclosure, being avoided in this way. Ma Allen, at whose instigation the writ was issued has not yet made up his mind as to the course he will pursue; but he has undoubtedly euchred, since the sale was made in that way by the advice of lawyers.

A MEETING OF THE BOARDERS. was held in the parlors in the evening to express was held in the parlors in the evening to express sympathy by resolution for Messrs Gage & Rice, and to welcome John B. Drake, the new preprietor. Among those present were Dr. J. H. McVicker and wife, J. Irving Pearce and family, W. H. Chappell and family, George C. Clarks and family, J. M. Durand and family, the Hon. N. B. Judd and family, Frank Parmelee and wife, C. B. Blair, S. M., Nickerson and wife, C. T. Bowen, J. O. Rutter and wife, E. T. Watkins and wife, Obediah Jackson and wife, Judge Dickey and wife, C. Billings and wife, the Hon. B. G. Caulfield and wife, S. S. Stickney and wife, S. P. McIntyre and wife, W. H. Shaw and family, A. M. Smith and wife.

On motion, Dr. J. H. McVicker was called to the chair, and L. L. Coburn elected Secretary, DR. MYCKER

the chair, and L. L. Coburn elected Secretary.

DR. M'VICKER

said they had met together to express their feelings regarding the sad disappointment they had experienced on account of the pecuniary misfortune and suspension of the proprietors of the hotel. All the boarders sympathized with them from the bottom of their hearts. The calamity was caused by circumstances over which Messa. Gage & Rice had no control, and which they could not have prevented. They had execised the wisest care and caution, and put forth their best efforts to sustain the hotel, and build up a reputation for it second to none in forth their best efforts to sustain the note, and build up a reputation for it second to nose in the world, and those who had enjoyed the lux-uries of the splendidly appointed home could not but regret that the administration which had so contributed to their comfort and convenience had become a thing of the past. Knowing what they did, however, a well-grounded hope was entertained that the new relation would prom-countly agreeable. [Applance] entertained that the new relation would prove equally agreeable. [Applause.]
On motion of Capt. George M. Gray, the Ching appointed the following a Committee on Resolutions: J. M. Durand, E. S. Stickney, Obadiah Jackson, George M. Gray, and E. L. Brewster. During the absence of the Committee, Henry M. Smith made a few remarks, saying that the Pacific Hotel "still lived,"—that it was filled with greats and the greats were full of satisface.

plaints to make.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the permanent guests of the Grand Pacific Hotel, feel that the present occasion salls for an expression of our heartfelt sympathy for the late proprietors, and an acknowledgment of the still, generosity, and courteey with which they have outducted this truly grand hotel.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the great difficulties with which Messrs. George W. Gage and John A. Rice have had to contend, arising entirely from outside circumstances over which they had no control, and which were wholly disconnected from the management of this house.

Resolved, That, under their management, the most anguine hopes and anticipations of our citizens as to the content of the substructure have been fully realized.

Resolved, That, under their management, the sanguine hopes and anticipations of our citizer the success of the enterprise have been fully read it is demonstrated that Chicago can suppless thotels in the world, and has at her comman capable and willing to undertake their control now, while we deplore the loss of our former he welcome the presence of Mr. John B. Draks steps to the front to carry forward without an interruption the important relation the Grand I Hotel sustains to the public.

MR. DRAKE

WAS NEXT CALLED N. I heartly indone it

MR. DRAKE

Was next called for, and responded as follows:

Laddes and Gentlemen: I heartly indores the resolutions just read; and, in taking charge of the Grand Pacific, I cannot promise to do my better than has been most admirably kept—as well, in truth, as any in the country; and if I can only do as well, I shall be doing what, perhaps, some may think I am unable to perform. I can only say that I shall endeavor to meet the approbation of the guests of the house; and if I can do anything at any time to contribute to your comfort, notify me, and I will do everything in my power to make you happy and contented. [Applause.]

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution expressing the hope that the present employees be retained.

Mr. Drake stated that he contemplated no change at present, if he could avoid it. [Applause.]

The resolution was withdrawn, and the meeting adjourned.

It is not definitely known when Mr. Drake will assume absolute control of the hotel; perwill assume absolute control of the hotel; performal transfer of the formal transfer of the formal transfer of the control of the hotel; performal transfer of the formal transfer of the power.

It is not definitely known when Mr. Draw will assume absolute control of the hotel; perhaps not for a week, as the formal transfer of the furniture has not yet taken place. The storneys for the lessees and for Mr. Tray as now at work on the papers, and it may take it or three days or longer before the afairs of Messrs. Gage & Rice are satisfactorily adjusted, and Mr. Drake can take charge unhampered by creditors.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.-For the Lab region, decidedly colder and partly cloud, weather, southwest or northwest winds, rising barometer, and light snow for Lakes Erie, Horop, and Ontario. For the Northwest, very coll and generally clear weather, with north or west winds, gradually shifting to southerly, and con-tinued high harmantar. tinued high barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHIC Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rain With

6:53 a. m. 29.84 35 80 N. W., gentle. 11:18 a. m. 29.89 38 71 W., fresh. 2:00 p. m. 29.89 38 71 W., fresh. 3:53 p. m. 29.96 39 63 W., fresh. 9:00 p. m. 30.05 34 66 W., fresh. 10:18 p. m. 30.06 32 64 N. W., fresh. Maximum thermometer, 46: minimum, 30.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Dec. 28-10:18 p. E.

Stat in. Bar. The Wind. Rain Weather.

ILLINOIS FINAN

Biennial Report of State A pincott.

Receipts, \$13,885,363,47 ments, \$11,758,83

Balance in the Treasury De \$2,126,532.06.

1875, \$910,457. The Tax-Levy of 1873 ar

Estimated Expenses

preme Court Decis Assessments and Equalizat

and River Improvem

Special Dispatch to The Chicago SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.-Sta pincott to-day submitted to the biennial report, of which the fo substance:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEM

The amount of all funds in the
ury, Dec. 1, 1872, was as follows:

The receipts from all sources

1979, to Nov. 30, 1874, inc. General revenue fund...... Canal redemption fund..... Illinois Central Bailroad 827,781 State interest fund..... State school fund.... Unknown and minor heirs' Local tond funds...

The disbursements from Dec. 1, 80, 1874, inclusive, are as follows: State debt fund
State interest fund
State school fund
Local bond funds Belance of all funds in State

As follows:

Local bond funds..... The total of receipts and disburshown above, includes \$707,020.60 of the receipts and the same amount of the disbursements, representing the funds made in pursuance of law, as General revenue fund, to other funds... Canal redemption fund, to other funds... Hidnois Central Railroad fund, to othe funds.

Interest fund, to other funds..... State school fund, to other funds ... Therefore, to arrive at the actual disbursements of the State Treasury biennial period, the sum of \$707,020 deducted from the total of receipts, sum from the total of disbursements.

sum from the total of disbursementated, which will give the following Actual receipts.....

Actual disbursements WARRANTS DRAWN ON TREAS
During the biential period covered to
this report, warrants have been draw
on the Treasury to the amount of....
Dec. 1, 1872, there were outstanding war
rants amounting to....

During the two years ending Nov. 3 1874, the State Tressurer has return

Leaving amount of warrants outstand Dec. 1, 1874. The warrants were drawn on acceveral funds, as follows: General revenue fund, ordinary expenses \$2,106,781.11

neral revenue fund, ex-traordinary expenses.... 2,235,616,76

Total warrants draws

Which may be classified as follow

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY, DEC. 1
ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF THE GOVI
JULY 1, 1875.
There was a balance of \$1,817.856
State Treasury on the 1st of Decembe
the credit of the revenue fund.
If the State should collect during t
fiscal year the tay levied in 1873, or

and the State should collect during a facal year the tax levied in 1873 on it value of railroad property and the cas of corporations—the collection of wirestrained by injunction—there would be the revenue fund about \$190,000.

The estimated expenses of the from Dec. 1., 1874, to July 1., 1875, p the revenue fund, by authority of propriations, are as follows:

Revenue warrants outstanding Nov. 30, 18 for the pay of members and officers, and penses of the Twenty-ninth General sembly.

For the Judicial Departments, for pay officers, cierk hire, office expenses, etc. For the Judicial Department, for salaries Judges and attorneys, and expenses of the Supreme Court.

For balance of appropriations to State chaftable and educational institutions.

For balance of spopopriation to new State House, or balance of miscellaneous appropriations. cal year the tax levied in 1873 on

House.

To balance of appropriation to new state of the properties of miscellaneous appropriations, including Board of Public Chariff Board of Railroad and Warehouse Comissioners, Geological Survey, conveys convicts to the Penitentiary and Reforschool, fugitives from justice, and oth general and special appropriations.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

Tayr of 1873 AND THE DECISION Of PREME COURT IN HAMSAY VS. RG.

In making the levy of State tax for 1873, the Governor and Auditor took in the fact that, by the operations of the tied "An act to fund and provide for railroad debts of counties, townships towns," in force April 16, 1869, the \$320,000,000 out of the gross assessm year, amounting to \$1,341,361,842, we ried to the creditor local bond fundsmount, \$320,000,000, represented the office of the tied to the creditor local bond fundsmount, \$230,000,000, represented the office of the year the assessed property of railroads aid incensed valuation over that of the in localities which had outstanding be in payment of railroad subscriptions, tered under the provisions of the act of 1869. Taking into account this distate tax to local bond funds, and abatements, it was found that to raise State school fund and \$2,500,000 rev would require a levy of 36 cents on the and 6-10 mills on the dollar. But for untion of the operations of the railroads levy of 29 cents on the \$100, or 2 and on the dollar, would have been sufficients.

CIFIC HOTEL.

the Boarders Yesy Evening.

sympathy for the Propriearks by Mr. Drake.

ge Promises a State ment.

added to what has already added to what has already The Tribune regarding the agement of the Grand Pacinic umber of prominent citizens ge W. Gage yesterday, and y for him and Mr. Rice; but,

n the morning, and from his several friends it would ap-not consider himself re-failure of Gage & Rice. He l some \$70,000 of the october to help them over a especially provoked at the ined a TRIBUNE reporter by H. etary of the Hotel Company, ble blame for the disaster upon Smith that he intended mak-A reporter offered him the operation of the state of t reply was : "Wait until the eir statements ; then I will trary to the general anticipa-editor presented his account ement, and no information of ne knowledge of Messrs, Gage

of the furniture, and that the im by Gage & Rice, the inany, from selling under the avoided in this way. Mr. Al-

stigation the writ was issued, ip his mind as to the course he it he has undoubtedly been sale was made in that way by

ors.

NG OF THE BOARDERS, rlors in the evening to express utton for Messrs Gage & Rice, John B. Drake, the new prethose present were Dr. J. H. J. Irving Pearce and family, and family, George C. Clarke Durand and family, the Hon, family, Frank Parmelee and S. M. Nickerson and wife, C. atter and wife, E. T. Watkins h. Jackson and wife, Judge B. Billings and wife, the Hon, I wife, E. S. Stickney and wife, it wife, W. H. Shaw and family, affe.

d wife, W. H. Shaw and family, sife.

J. H. McVicker was called to L. Coburn elected Secretary, DR. M'VICKER

Together to express their feels and disappointment they had ecount of the pecuniary mismaion of the proprietors of the arders sympathized with them of their hearts. The calamity cumstances over which Messrs, no centrol, and which they prevented. They had exercare and caution, and put forts to sustain the hotel, and tion for it second to none in one who had enjoyed the luxendidly appointed home could at the administration which had their comfort and convenience of the past. Knowing whater, a well-grounded hope was the new relation would prow [Applause.]

Latt. George M. Gray, the Challewing a Committee on Recolumnd, E. S. Stickney, Obadiah M. Gray, and E. L. Brewster, once of the Committee, Honry few remarks, saying that the till lived,"—that it was filled the guests were full of satisfac-

d by Mr. Angel, an old traveler, d the management of the hotel d lice as admirable,—as equa-tel in the world, since even ha-fastidious man," had no com-

on Resolutions then presented report, which was unanimously

re, the permanent guests of the l, feel that the present occasion calls four heartfelt sympathy for the dan acknowledgment of the skill, artesy with which they have contained the sympathy for the fully appreciate the great difficulture. George W. Gage and John A. mend, arising entirely from outside which they had no control, and disconnected from the managemen.

which they had no ontrol disconnected from the management ander their management, the most anticipations of our citizens as sometyprise have been fully realized, ated that Chicago can support the rorld, and has at her command men to undertake their control; and ore the loss of our former hosts, we mee of Mr. John B. Drake, who carry forward without shock or aportant relation the Grand Pacific Public.

ER. DRAKE for, and responded as follows:
TLEGEN: I heartily indores the read; and, in taking charge of the anot promise to do any better than my predecessors. The hotel has my kept—as well, in truth, as any in I can only do as well, I shall be some may think I am unable to the guests of the house; and if I any time to contribute to your cond. I will do everything in my power and contented. [Applause.]

offered a resolution expressing e present employes be retained. Lated that he could avoid it.

initely known when Mr. Drake clute control of the hotel; per-reek, as the formal transfer of a not yet taken place. The at-lessees and for Mr. Tracy are the papers, and it may take two or longer before the affairs of. Rice are satisfactorily adjusted, can take charge unhampered by

THE WEATHER.

D. C., Dec. 28.—For the Lake lly colder and partly cloudy rest or northwest winds, rising light snow for Lakes Erie, Hu.o. For the Northwest, very cold car weather, with north or west y shifting to southerly, and conometer.

CAL OBSERVATIONS.

CRICAGO, Dec. 23.

Wind. Rain, Wither.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2007.

The Hu. Wind. Rain Wither.

SS 80 N. W., gentle. Cloudy.

SS 71 W., fresh. Fair.

SS 63 W., fresh. Cloudy.

SS 74 S6 W., fresh. Cloudy.

COUNTY COUNTY COUNTY COUNTY.

COUNTY COUNTY COUNTY. ometer, 46; minimum, 30.

EBAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—10:18 p. m. Biennial Report of State Auditor Lippincott.

Receipts, \$13,885,363,47; Disbursements, \$11,758,831.41.

ILLINOIS FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1874, \$2,126,532.06.

Estimated Expenses to July 1, 1875, \$910,457.87.

The Tax-Levy of 1873 and the Supreme Court Decision.

Assessments and Equalization --- Canal and River Improvements.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—State Auditor Lip-pincott to-day submitted to the Governor his biennial report, of which the following is the substance: "
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The amount of all funds in the State Treas my, Dec. 1, 1872, was as follows: - \$2,045,290,69

The receipts from all sources from Dec. 1, 1872, to Nov. 30, 1874, inclusive, are as follows: General revenue fund. \$5,076,222.87
Canal redemption fund. 1,288,834.72
Illinois Central Railroad
fund. 827,781,96
Illinois River improvement
fund. 188,683.34 fund. 188,669.34
State interest fund. 213,805,08
State school fund 2,007,629.38
Unknown and minor heirs' Total tond funds 5,367.85
2,231,755.88 \$11,840,072,78

.....\$13,885,363,47 Total \$13,885,363,47 The disbursements from Dec. 1, 1872, to Nov.
 fund
 154, 221, 31

 State debt fund
 363, 765, 37

 State interest fund
 231, 660, 54

 State school fund
 2, 029, 389, 65

 Local bond funds
 2, 297, 948, 67

Belance of all funds in State Treasury, Dec. 1, 1874..... __ \$2,126,532.06

Therefore, to arrive at the actual receipts and disbursements of the State Transmission disbursements of the State Treasury for the past bismusi period, the sum of \$707,020.60 should be deducted from the total of receipts, and the same sum from the total of disbursements, as above stated, which will give the following result:

Leaving amount of warrants outstanding Dec. 1, 1874...... 6.912.87

Total warrants drawn......\$11,754,282.06

Which may be classified as follows Logislative \$ 539, 390.83 Executive \$ 539, 390.83 Executive 259, 780.65 Publicial 451, 483, 14 Educational 2,286, 171.43 Charitable 1,443,937.45 Penal and reformatory 124, 698.54 Agriculture 21,600.00 Commerce 204, 220.02 Blate indebtedness 2,427,337.94 New State-House 1,040,847.89 Total warrants drawn \$11,754,282.06 BALANCE IN THE TREASURY, DEC. 1, 1874, AND ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT TO JULY 1, 1875.

the cause remanded, with directions to that Court to ascertain the rate per cent required to produce the sum levied by the act in force July 1. 1873, for State purposes, and to enjoin the collection of all State taxes levied on the property of appellee in excess of that rate."

The amount enjoined from collection by this decision was all in excess of 29 cents on the \$100. or seven-thirty-sixths of the levy. The decision of the Supreme Court was illed June 19, 1874, prior to which time a large part of the State tax had been collected at the rate of 36 cents on the \$100.

Statement No. 18 exhibits the condition of that portion of the State tax levied upon the assessment of 1873 in excess of the amount needed to raise \$3,500,000, being seven-thirty-sixths of the amount charged.

This statement shows that in some counties

This statement shows that in some counties

This statement shows that in some counties

The principal of the bonded debt of the State, Nov. 30, 1874, as follows:

With State debt fund. \$23,936.00

With Illinois Central Railroad fund. 1,142.48

\$29,184.48

ment of 1873 in excess of the amount charged.

This statement shows that in some counties the whole amount of State tax charged was collected and paid into the State Treasury. In some counties the full rate charged was collected on a part only of the assessment, and the Collector paid into the State Treasury the full rate on which he did collect; and in some counties the full rate charged was collected on a part of the assessment, but the Collector was epioned from paying into the State Treasury seventhirty-sixths of the amount charged, and in these counties so much of the seven-thirty-sixths as was collected and unpaid at the time of such injunction remains in the Collector's hands. This statement gives the following aggregates:

2.78

Seven-thirty-sixths of the amount charged.

Abatements, commissions, etc. \$153,507.63

Enjoined from collection, or Enjoined from collection, or Total.

Total.

With Illinois Central Railroad fund. 1,142,48

329,18

Bonded debt of the State Dec. 1, 1874...\$1,730,9

The bonded debt outstanding Dec. 1, 187

Classified as follows:

250 revenue-defict bonds, payable after 1876

35 bonds refunded stock, payable after 1877

270 Normal University bonds, payable after 1879

181,000 war bonds, payable after 1879

181,000 war bonds, payable after 1879

Called in by Governor's proclamation and not surrendered.

Total.

statement gives the following aggregates:

Seven-thirty-sixths of the amount
charged. \$950,565,90

Abatements, commissions, etc. \$153,907.63

Enjoined from collection, or
abated under decision of Supreme Court. 98,959,24

Enjoined in Collectors' hands, or
held under decision of Supreme Court. 267,232,87

Paid into State Treasury. 430,466,11

\$950,565,90 Prior to the filing of the decision of the Su-preme Court in the case of Ramsay vs. Hoeger, on the 19th June, 1874, there was only one case in which the State tax collected under the levy of 1873, on the increased valuation. in which the State tax collected under the levy of 1873, on the increased valuation over 1868, had been carried to the credit of a local bond fund. On the 10th day of June, 1874, the County Board of McLean County presented \$20,000 in registered bonds of the county, and demanded that they be paid out of the local bond fund, at par, for principal and accrued interest, amounting to \$20,388.88; and that so much of the State tax on increased valuation over 1888 paid by the ing to \$20,388.88; and that so much of the State tax on increased valuation over 1868, paid by the said county, as was needed to pay the same, be carried to the credit of said fund. This was done, and the bonds redeemed. This amount is less than the amount of the seven thirty-sixths of tax charged, collected in McLean County, and paid into the State Treasury.

LEVY OF 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of an "An act to provide the necessary revenue for State.

act to provide the necessary revenue for State purposes," in force July 1, 1873, the Governor and Auditor computed the rates of per cent required to produce no less than \$1,500,000 revenue fund, and \$1,000,000 State school fund. They found these rates to be for revenue fund, 14 cents and 4 mills on each \$100, and for State school fund 9 cents and 6 mills on each \$100. school fund, 9 cents and 6 mills on each \$100; or a total State tax of 24 cents on each \$100, or 2 4-10 mills on each \$1.

2 4-10 mills on each \$1.

ASSESSMENTS AND EQUALIZATION.

The following tables give, in some detail, the aggregates of the equalized assessment of property in the State, for the years 1873 and 1874:

1,194,456,4	\$74,843,891 \$11,719,216 \$1,192,221,283 74,843,891 11,719,216 1,194,456,451	\$74,843,891 74,843,891	\$248,751,840	\$268,833,582 \$588,073,254 \$248,751,340 254,259,578 526,266,033 327,367,733	254,259,578	Equalized
Total.	stek of cor- porations.	Railroads.	Town and city lots.	Lands.	Personal property.	1
	UALIZATION.	1 60	BY LOCAL ASSESSED	ASSESSORS,	ASSESSED IN COUNTIES ASSESSORS,	
		74.	FOR THE YEAR 1874.	FOR :		-
1,356,347,9 1,355,401,9	\$21,898,449 21,898,448	\$129,928,479 123,928,479	\$105,244,289 \$645,179,647 \$259,097,102 \$128,928,479 \$21,898,449 \$1,856,347,965 202,166,046 584,476,681 332,945,764 123,928,479 21,898,448 1,355,401,817	\$645,179,647 584,476,681	\$306,244,289 292,163,946	Assessed
Total.	Capital stick of cor- porations.	Railroads, stick of cor-	Town and city lots.	Lands.	Personal property.	
	LIZATION.	B'D OF BQUALIZATION.	ASSESSED IN COUNTES BY LOCAL ASSESSED BY STATE B'D OF EQUALIZATION.	ASSESSORS,	AN BESSED II	

The following is a comparison of the assessed values of the most important of the enumerated items of personal property:

No. 529,002 4 926,573 4 | No. | Assessed | No. Orchard. 320,702 334,067 No. Assared value.
3,550,192 11,279,720
3,452,213 8,972,402

Orchard. Woodland.
320,702 6,289,236
334,067 6,236,981

NEW REVENUE LAW.

The equalized assessment of 1873, being the first assessment made under the act of March 30, 1872, including the assessment of railroad property, and of the capital stock of coporations by the State Board of Equalization—

Divided as follows:

Assessed value of capital stock of railroad companies. \$64,611,071

Assessed value of capital stock of telegraph companies. 1,168,394

Assessed value of capital stock of other companies and hasociations. 20,730,087

of 1868 and on the property of railroads aided, bad, under the provisions of the railroad debt law, been carried to the credit of local bond funds for the four years that the law had been in force. Prior to 1873 there had been no considerable increase in the assessed valuation over that of 1868, and the amount of State tax so carried to local bond funds had not been large enough to very considerably increase the rate of levy.

The number of municipalities seeking to avail themselves of the beneats of the railroad debt law had been constantly growing, until it embraced in area over one-half of the State, and, by the operation of the assessment law of March 30, 1872, the assessed valuation of 1873 in such municipalities was increased to a gross sum of \$506,000,000, against \$186,000,000 of the same seed value of the state, procured, in the courts of the failroad debt law, the levy of 1873 for State purposes was increased nearly 25 per cent.

The Supreme Court decided at the January term, 1874, in the case of Ramsay vs. Hoeger, "that, under the Constitution and law now in force, so much of the act of 1869 as requires the State revenue to be collected on the valuation of the tax she property in the State remaining after deducting in counties, townships, cities, and towns which have no outstanding indebtedness incurred in aid of the construction of railroads, the increased valuation over that of the year 1868, is abrogated and cannot be enforced.

The decree of the Court below is reversed and the capital stock of corporations has been collected.

The decree of the act of 1869 as requires the State revenue to be collected on the valuation of the state assessment. The aggregate of all taxes levied in the State, produce the sum levied by the act in force July 11873 (or State aumences and towns which have no outstanding indebtedness incurred in aid of the construction of railroads, the increased valuation over that of the year 1868, is abrogated and cannot be enforced.

The decree of the Court below is reversed and the c

80,000,00

\$1,730,972.15 The bonds called in by the Governor's proclamation, and not yet surrendered, are as follows:

New internal improved stock \$6,085.76

New internal improvement—interest stock 2,133.00

One old internal improvement bond 1,000.00

Thirteen canal bonds 13,000.00

or Adams, Pise, and cannot countries have issued and caused to be registered in this office, bonds to the amount of \$473.500; for a detailed description of which see Statement No. 14.

Statements are given in detail showing the taxation in each locality in the State, having registered bonds, on account of said bonds, and the benefits equipment each locality under the outer

erty of railroads aided. 53,704,39
Amount of local tax on property
of railroads aided. 133,671.75
Amount of tax enjoined from
collection. 77,080.77
Amount of tax enjoined in Collectors hands. 41,447.90

As a consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Ramsay vs. Hoeger, the Treasurer and Auditor have done nothing under the provisions of the act approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the registered in-debtedness of counties, townships, cities, and

Amount of acknowledged debt of State to
the city. \$2,955,340.00
Interest on same. 166,080.08

Bonded debt of the State Dec, 1, 1874....\$1,730,972,15 The bonded debt outstanding Dec. 1, 1874, is classified as follows:
250 revenue-deficit bonds, payable after 250,000.0 250,000.0 35 bonds refunded stock, payable after 1876 251 bonds refunded stock, payable after 1877. 251,000.0 111erest stock, payable after 1877. 251,000.0 221,450.0 23,000,00

The 250 revenue deficit bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at maturity with Illinois Central Railroad fund, which will reduce the bouded debt of the State at that date to \$1,480,

970.15.
The receipts of the Illinois Central Railroad fund will more than suffice to pay the interest on this debt, and the principal as it falls due.
BONDS REGISTERED IN AUDITOR'S OFFICE UNDER ACTS OF APRIL 16, 1869, AND FEB. 13, 1865.
Bonds which were registered under the act of 1865, and have been reregistered under the act of 1869, are omitted. Of bonds so reregistered.

benefits enuring to each locality under the operation of the act of April 16, 1869. The aggregates of said statements are as follows:

towns."
ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL AND ILLINGIS RIVER IMPROVEMENT.
On the 26th of December, 1873, the State made the final payment to the City of Chicago, under the provisions of the act of Oct. 20, 1871, entitled "An act to relieve the lien of the City of Chicago upon the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and revenues, etc., etc.," and the city executed and delivered to the State a release of its lien, which has been approved by the Governor.
The amount paid to the City of Chicago, of principal and interest, and the sources from which the same was derived, is as follows:
Amount of acknowledged debt of State to

Paid from following sources:
Revenue dencit bonds. \$250,000.00
Illinois Central Railroad
fund. 1,197,885.97
Illinois & Michigan Canal
revenue. 258,545.79

same in United States or other interest-bearing bonds as might be designated by the Governor, until there should be in his hands at least \$100,000 of such funds. The interest accruing on such investment was directed to be placed to the credit of the same fund. As soon as the Illinois Riverimprovement fund should reach \$100,000, the Commissioners were empowered to place under contract the building of the lock and dam. The receipts and disbursements of the Illinois River improvement fund have been as follows:

Total. \$188,668.34

DISBURSEMENTS. \$98,266.50

Expended by Commissioners on account of construction of lock and dam at Copperas Creek. 55,954.81

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1874. 34,447.03

improvement fund on the 30th of November, 1874, in cash, \$34,447.03, and in United States bonds, \$90,000. Charles E. Lippincott. SUFFERING KANSAS.

A Personal Examination of the Desti-tution in Smith County. The following letter, just received here, written by a gentleman who has personally visited Smith County, Kansas, gives a clearer idea of the destitution prevailing there, and the necessity for immediate relief, than anything yet pub-MONTICELLO, Piatt Co., Ill., Dec. 25, 1874.—Dr. H.

MONTICELLO, Platt Co., Ill., Dec. 25, 1874.—Dr. H. C. Conc., Chacago, Ill.: I was delegated, as you are aware, by the people of this county, who filled four cars with provisions for Kansas sufferers, to accompany the same to Smith Centre, Smith County, Kan., 70 miles south of Hastings, Neb. I promised to do so, making observations and reporting, to see if the suffering and destitution of the grasshopper regions were as great as their representation by the bress. I think that I can give a disinterested report, as I

I think that I can give a disinterested report, as I have no interest in that country further than the relief of the destitute. My observations were made in smith County, in which I spent, traveling from place to place, the greater part of a week; and points I did not get to visit I neard from through the proper committees or commissioners. It is, in my judgment, impossible to overestimate the destitution of the people. A great many instances are absolutely heart-sickening. A canvass just completed finds in the county

ONE BUSHEL AND ONE GILL OF WHEAT to the individual, and this must feed man and beast

ONE BUSHEL AND ONE GILL OF WHEAT to the individual, and this must feed man and beast, in other words, there is not food enough in Smith County, unless it is sent to them, to feed the people two weeks from this writing. Every Commissioner and every Committeeman with whom I conversed, and who gave me the results of actual canvass, reports only one man in ten with enough bread and meat to last until spring. But, as nine out of ten have only enough to last for a few days or weeks, and the tenth man necessarily divides with his hungry neighbors, the result you can guess.

The four cars of provisions sent from Piatt County are the first provisions reaching them. If what the

sult you can guess.

The four cars of provisions sent from Piatt County are the first provisions reaching them. If what the "Central Committee" of Topeks sent the people was all they obtained they would ctarve. The State pride utterance of the Governor, that "Kansas could take care of her own poor," is the utterance of one who did not know the real condition of his own people. If the State can do it, there is one thing certain, it is not doing it. Abundant provision, if at Topeka, is not reaching the people, and what does reach them comes so tardily and in such limited quantities as scarcely to be of any benefit. I visited many cases of destitution, and heard from others I did not have the heart to witness. In Pawnee Township there are numbers of families where parents keep up free of night to keep their children from freezing. I visited a family with a sick mother, and her children crying by her bed for shoes; and another where the children slept on hay and ate their last mouthful of food for breakfast.

Two families had

Two families had

different field on this debt, and the principal as it falls due.

DORDS REGISTERED IN AUDITOR'S OFFICE UNDER

ACTS OF APIRL 16, 1899, AND FELL 3, 1895.

DOUGS which were registered under the act of 1805, and have been recreits under the act of 1805, are omitted. Of bonds so recregistered to the second of 1805, are omitted. Of bonds so recregistered to the second of 1805, are omitted. Of bonds so recregistered to the second of 1805, are omitted. Of bonds so recregistered to the second of 1805, are omitted. Of bonds so recregistered to the second of 1805, are omitted. Of bonds so recregistered to the second of 1805, are omitted. Of bonds so recregistered to the propose of the second of 1805, are omitted. Of bonds so recregistered to the second of the people is fearful to contemplately: reasons for selling, or the people is fearful to contemplately: reasons for selling, or the people is fearful to contemplately: reasons for selling, or the people is fearful to contemplately: reasons for selling, or the people is fearful to contemplately: reasons for selling, or the people is fearful to contemplately: reasons for selling, or the people is fearful to contemplately: reasons for selling, or the people is fearful to contemplately: reasons for selling, or the people is fearful to contemplately: reasons for selling, or the people is fearful to contemplately as the people is reasons. Selling the people is reasons to the people is reasons. Selling the recreation of the people is reasons. Selling the recreation of the people is reasons to the people is reasons to the people is reasons. Selling the recreation of the people is reasonable to the people is reasonable tor

blessed everywhere with abundance of these. The railroads are doing nobly in this work. Some of them will not ship save through central aid committees. In this manner the people almost despair in the tardy manner in which supplies are forwarded. No single committee located in any one, part of the States that have been devastated can handle goods prompt enough to meet the need of the sufferers. If the committee thus located can do it, I call public attention to the fact that they are not doing it. Hence, I suggest the best plan is to satisfy the roads (and that every local freight agent can look after) that your goods are for the sufferers, and then send direct to needy districts. Some roads will not thus transmit, but others will.

local freight agent can look after) that your goods are for the sufferers, and then send direct to needy districts. Some roads will not thus transmit, but others will.

I must speak in the highest terms of commendation of the Chicago, Buriington & Quincy in the matter of transportation. I have heard it said that large corporations have no soul, but here is a corporation that has real sympathy and interest in the relief of the needy. Any man, or set of men, that would take undue advantage of this road, under these circumstances, should be deprived of the benefit of railroads.

In conclusion, let me make this appeal for Smith County and vicinity. Any attempt on the part of landagents or town companies to cover up the real state of things should be exposed. I have seen both the best and the worst, and I say, unless relief reaches them more abundantly than it has, some must perish. Think of one bushel and one gill of wheat to the inhabitant, and that to feed man and beast. No corn and not over a bushel of oats to the horse. This destitution is not just here and there, but everywhere in the county—it is the rule, the contrary the exception. I could fill two columns with incidents known to myself that would make the heart sick, but I will not in this letter. But they can be had. I have no selfish interest in this matter. I was sent out by the people of Flatt County to make observations among those I knew not, and this is the result. A liberal people

MUST RESPOND MORE PROMPTLY
with more food, and more underwear for women and children, than has been sent. Let some woman's lips their fearful experience of scanty clothing, and a story can be heard that other ears cannot bear.

The most needy counties are the northwest, and among the most destitute of these none are more so than Smith.

The people there are hopeful—they believe in the productive power of their soil—they have faith in their country, and now is the stime to go, or in the spring, to secure homes. The fact that they built school-houses before children were b

Dr. Seymour and the Illinois Bishopric.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, Professor of
Ecclesiastical History at Faribault, Minn., has
written an elaborate letter on the constitutional
questions involved in the rejection of Dr. Seymour for the Bishopric of Illinois. His conclusions are: "I believe the inherent right of
the Diocese of Illinois to elect the man of their
own choosing is untouched by all that has taken
place. I believe that Dr. Seymour, in virtue of
that election, canonically made, has a valid right
to the Episcopate of Illinois. I believe the
action of the House of Deputies to have been
unconstitutional, and, as unconstitutional, null unconstitutional, and, as unconstitutional, null and void. How the wrong is to be made right I leave it for others than myself to determine."

A Dry-Goods Failure.

however, they still failed to realize the money necessary to carry on reputable operations, and last Friday it was decided to suspend. In consequence of this the firm made an assignment of all their effects to Charles P. Crosby, of the irm of Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, for the benefit of their creditors, and the store in Broadway has been completly emptied of its contents, nothing now remaining but the bare walls. No statement of the liabilities has yet been made, and probably will not be for some days, as they are not at present entirely made up, and in a short time a meeting will be held to determine upon what action to take in the premises. It is supposed that the liabilities will foot up something less than a quarter of a million dollars. Of this it is impossible to say what percentage the creditors. it is impossible to say what percentage the creditors will receive, but it is stated that it will be

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED AT GEN. SHERIDAN'S
HEADQUARTERS.
The following telegram was received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters yesterday: Sheridan's headquarters yesterday:

The following is a dispatch just received from Col. Davidson, at Fort Sill, under date of the 23d inst: "Capt. Keyes, Tenth Cavalry, reports following a trail of Chevennes from Barry's Creek, in the Washita, to the north fork of the Canadian, 80 miles, and capturing the band, consisting of fifty-two Cheyonnes, and seventy poutes. They belong to Medicine Water's and Medicine Arrow's bands. I have ordered him into the post by easy marches, as the chase was rapid and exhausting."

The following telegram was received at Gen Sheridan's headquarters in this city: Sheridan's headquarters in this city:

Col. Neill reports, under date of Dec. 22, the surrender of 100 more hostille Indians. He does not state in his telegram what tribe, or the proportion of women and children. I am obliged to feed the Indian prisoners or let them starve; I am feeding them, although I have no authority, as humanity makes it a necessity. The Indians who are peaceful are, as I learn, well nigh starving, the Indian Bureau being unable to feed or clothe them sufficiently.

These are dark days indeed for journalism when Ben Butler says that "the newspapers are of no utility anyhow," and the debating society of Salem, Ore., resolves that "the public press of the United States is a nuisance, and ought to be abated."—New York Sun.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST. 85 REWARD FOR THE RETURN TO LABERGE'S Billiard Room, 207 West Madison-st., of a
gentleman's roman gold scari pin; setting of four torquois
stones with small diamonds. Lost Saturday night on
Peoria or Madison-sts.

LOST-0N SATURDAY NIGHT, A MINK COLlar, from Gold-st. to Harrison and Halsted. The
finder will please return it to 149 North Green-st., and will
be rewarded.

o rewarded.

OST ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN TWELFTH

and Twentiath sts., a lady's black boa. Finder will

lease return the same to 680 Michigan av. District the same to 630 Michigan av.

LOST-A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG \$20 reward. 48 Calumet av., corner Twenty-first-st. M ISSING HEIRS -INFORMATION WANTED OF Deborah Leeds and Mary Jane (usually called Jennie) Leeds, children of George Leeds and his deceased wife, Bridget Garity Leeds, who formerly lived in Boston, The Leeds family removed West about ten years ago, soon after the death of Mrs. Leeds, and are supposed to be now residing in Chicago or vicinity, said children are heirs to valuable estate now roady for them in California. Address FRANK J. FRENCH, attorney-at-law, 826 California-at., San Francisco.

fornia-st., San Francisco.

STRAYED OR STOLEN-ON WEDNESDAY, DEC.

Its, a red cow with white face and a red spot around one eye, and a white spot on the top of the shoulders. The finder, will be liberally rewarded by returning to No. 16 Rebecca-st. TAKEN UP-SMALL ROAN COW, ABOUT 49, years old, on 23d inst., near Milwaukee, on Perry-av. Owner can have same by proving property and paying ex-enses. Apply to GEO. KLINE, on Perry, near Mil-

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE CORNER GROCERY, WITH STOCK AND fixtures, and lesse, for sale, or exchange for real estate. Call on F. KIEDLLE, northwest corner State and Thirtisth-sis.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON GOOD COLLATERALS, for six mouths, at current rates. OLIVER BES-LY, 157 Washington-st., Room 6. MONEY IN SUMS OF \$1,000 UP TO LOAN ON city property, improved or unimproved, or to buy prime mortgages. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building. TO LOAN-\$10,000, AT 9 PER CENT, ON REAL estate in city. Room 14, 41 Clark-st. WANTED-\$1,200-ON SUBURBAN PROPERTY, well located, and worth \$4,000. B. F. HEAD, 36 Washington-st. (basement). \$3.000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. Money in hand. W. J. COBB, 2 Arcade-

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION-WESTON & CO., 196 BAST WASHING-TON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CAR-RIAGES, AND SLEIGHS, TUESDAYS AND FRI-DAYS at 10 a. m.. Parties wishing either to purchase or dispose of such stock should attend those sales, as great bargains are cer-tain. A large sale of livery stock to satisfy a mortgage this Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. Tuesday, at 10 octock.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — THRKE GOOD HORSES.

Tunst be sold immediately; also a stem-winding gold watch and chain to exchange for top-buggy. Boston Stables, 144 and 145 Michigan av. POR SALE—5-YEAR-OLD HORSE WITH HARness and covered delivery wagon, \$125. No. 84, corner Thirteouth and Throop-sts.
FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HEAVY TRUCK-TEAM,
Truck, and harness complete. Inquire at 291 Warron-av. WANTED-A YOUNG, SOUND, WELL-TRAINEI
and where he may be seen to U 35, Tribune office. WANTED-4 OR 5 TEAMS. APPLY AT NEW building on Huron-st., west of Market.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-A JUDGMENT OF \$120 AGAINST A Hageman, contractor and builder; a liberal discount for cash. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. FOR SALE—THREE PATTERNS OF GROS-GRAIN silk and two sets of mink furs, very cheap. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs. omce, 420 Chark-St., Room 2, up-stairs.

TOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS TO ALL
Points at great reductions from regular rates.
Omaha, first-class, \$9; St. Paul, \$11; Galveston, \$42;
New Orleans, \$31; New York, \$21; 8t. Louis, \$8, and
others proportionately, low. Highest price paid for tickeits anywhere. CHATFIELD & HILL, 77 Clark-st., basement. POR SALE-THREE 3-LIGHT KEROSENE CHAN deliers, complete with large porcelain shades; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at 1241 South Halsted-st., corner Thirty-first. FOR SALE -\$175. A FIRST-CLASS BEVEL CAROM billiard table, all complete with balls, cues, do. Cost \$390. Has been used but thirty days. F. R. LAMB, Ill Franklin-st.

SEWING MACHINES. SINGER SEWING-MACHINE - PRIMCIPAL OF-fice 11 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 0 per cent discount for cash. SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH B. Haisted-st., city agent. Machines sold on mouthly payments, rented, and repaired.

TWO GROVER & BAKER, TWO SINGER, AND one Doméstic, in perfect order, late improved, at hall cost. Loan office 125 Clark st., Room 2. PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$5,000 TO \$10,000 IN A first-class manufacturing business. Goods are staple and pay 25 per cent profit. Address, with real name, V 18, Tribune office. PARTYER WANTED—WITH FROM \$10,000 TO \$25,000 in a well-established cash business: no risk, and no credit; to the right man an opportunity seldom offered will be given. Address H R, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. AT A BARGAIN-ELEGANT WALNUT ANI price \$80. A handsome walnut and plush parlor with ruffling, price \$85. Residence 545 Michigan-a DUYERS AND SELLERS OF FURNITURE, household goods, cook and heating stores, should call at the largest auction commission in the city, at 304 and 206 East Madison-st. WANTED-STOVE, EITHER PARLOR OR GOOK
where carpenterwork will be taken as recompense
Address Y 40, Tribune office.

BOOKS:

NOVELS BY "OUIDA," STEPHENS, DICKENS, Scott, Holmes, Mulock, Southworth, etc., at 50 and 75 certs each; Volume I. of Zeli's Cyclopedia 28, published at \$18; Dr. Chase's Receipt Book, new, \$1.50; miscellaneous books at your own price; will pay \$5 for Webster's Distionary, GHEBERT, 155 South Class-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-NEW STONE FRONT HOUSE, MOD-ern style and improvements, 10 rooms, fine location, south, very cheap. Also desirable business lot, with building, at Oskland. Snug suburban home north (Wau-kegan preferred) wanted for part payment. Address P 66, Tribune office. 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern and Campbell-ava, Polk, Taylor, Holbrook, and
Twelfth-sts, all between Western and Campbell-ava,
Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 30 FEET OF GROUND, No. 204 Park av., fully \$2,000 less than its value. DAVISON & WELCH, 162 LaSalle-st. FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—CHOICE residence lots on Oakwood boulevard and Egan-av. Chirty mith-a., at very low prices and on very easy terms, which is a second price and on the south city line is, and are the most beautedly adjoin the south city line is, and are the most beautedly adjoin the south city line is, and are the most beautedly adjoin the south city and content. Now is the time to secure a bargain, Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., 75X170, EAST front, just north of Twonty-uinth-st.; very desirable. North Dearborn-st., 25 feet, east front, north of Chica-

North Dearbornet. 25 feet, east front, north of ChicaCAT.
Warren-ar., 24 or 48 feet west of Oakley-st.
Van Buren-st., 55 feet, east of Robey.
Also, lots and blocks in the Uhlion tract between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth-sts.
GEORGE M. HIGGINSON.
Real Estate office No. 95 Washington-st.
TOR SALE-WITH LEASE, A 2-STORY FRAME
thouse of 9 rooms and store, barn, and outhouses,
situated at 1752 South Haisted-st., near Union StockYards. Apply to owner, JOHN MITCHELL, 849 South
Halsted-st., or address V 52, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA SROWN, 142 LASAlle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE-18 ACRES OF LAND NEAR AND south of Harlem at \$10,000, worth \$1,000 per acre. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Kandoph-st. FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME I miles from city, 2-story frame house of 7 rooms, large and well-improved grounds, cheap for cash, or will be sold for half cash, with balance on easy terms. Address VII, 7 ribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-VALUABLE PINE LANDS—I OFFER a quantity of pine lands situated in the Counties of Oconto, Wis, and Marquette County, Mich., Apprising in all about 12,000 acres. The timber now standing thereon has been estimated at over 150,000,000 feet. For particulars apply to JOHN J. MACDUNALD, Trustee of Dodge & Co., 9 Nassaust., New York City.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AND CLOSETS 172 South Wood-st., corner Ogdos-av. All newly painted.
TO RENT-NEW COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS NO. 118 Quin st., for \$10 per month. Call at No. 166 Washington-st., Room 3, basement.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-ROOMS-155 EAST WASHINGTON-ST. Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, very cheap: Inquire at Room 27. cheap: Inquire at Room \$7.

TO RENT-IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF six rooms, modern improvements, suitable for house-keeping; also a suite of three rooms. W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS ON SANGAMON-ts, centrally located, suitable for housekeeping; reut cheap to good parties. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. TO RENT-UPPER PART OF 1160 STATE-ST. 6 Rooms. Apply to MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS: best location in the city and lowest rent, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11. Clark-st., Room II.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS.
Rent reasonable. Office 21, 191 and 193 East Washington-st. MRS. C. B. ROBARTS. TO RENT-190 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK.

TO RENT-NICE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR single gents, or gantlemen and wives, at 469 Michigan-av., from Jan. 1, 1875. Reference required. TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c. Miscellaneous.
TO RENT-LARGE BASEMENT 50:20, UNDER Halsted-st. Opera-House, northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. One of the best locations for a billiard-room. J. H. KEELER, 146 Clark-st.

WANTED--TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-FROMS TO 12 ROOMS NEAR business centre to furnish and rerent. Rent mast be low. Address, stating location and terms, X 36, Tribune office. WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM No objection to distance if seem and location. Address 8 16. Tribute family. No expectation to distance if accessible to bus or streetics. Flesse state terms and location. Address 8 16. Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS. A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN-try readers can do so in the best and cheapest man-ner by using one or more sections of Kellogy's Great New-paper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 78 Jackson-st. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Lean Office. 528 State-st. A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, pamphlets, rags, metals, bottles, &c., at PETTI-BONE'S, 298, 298, and 290 Fifth-av. Stock called for in any part of the city, free any part of the city, free.

CATARRH-A SURE CURE, TESTED 4 YEARS,
costs nothing to try it this afternoon, at Room 7, 169
East Madison st. Full particulars by mail for 10 cents.
I make a specialty of catarrh. DR. C. R. SYKES. I make a specialty of catarth. DR. C. R. SYKES.

TREAT FARGAINS IN ELEGANT FURS—IN OR.

JUST TO LOSE OUT TONCE FOR THE BAYE FLEGANT FURS PURSHASED AT THE BANKEUTT
SALE OF A NEW YORK RETAIL FUR HOUSE,
THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS ARE OFFERED:
A genuine mink muff and collar, \$7.
New set, lynx, French seal, mink, or marten, \$10.
Handsome set mink muff with box or collar, \$20.
New and stylish seal sacque, \$20.
Extra quality seal-skin set for \$25.
Choice and elegant mink sets, \$25 to \$46.
All warranted now and perfect, first-class goods.
Residence 565 Michigan—av., north of Sitteenth—st.

PAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EX-changed—Reductions made to all points; Omaha, first-class, 85.9; St. Paul, \$12; Des Moines \$5; Ogden, \$60; New York, \$31; Memphis, \$11, etc., etc. Highest prices paid for tickets. Io Clarkst., corner Washington. WANTED-ONE FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO ST. Louis, one to Boston, and two to Omaha and return. 71 West Washington-st., third floor. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY - A NEW MILCH goat, Apply at 179 West Adams-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.
62 CENTRE-AV.. CORNER ADAMS-ST.—FURnished room for gent and wife, or two gents;
also one single room; board first-class. on third floor.

135 WEST MONROE-ST.—GOOD ROOMS AND
STATE-class coard, from \$5 upwards; use of piano.

391 WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO
rent, with board, at \$5 per week, in a private
family.

South Side.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, for ladies or gentlemen; \$4 to \$5.50 per week, use of piano.

500 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—DE. sirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with North Side.

North Side.

257. EAST INDIANA ST.—TO RENT—PLEASANT with board.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN AND lady, can have a desirable home, with everything fert-class in every respect, by calling at 240 East Ohio-st. Ferms moderate. NEVADA HOTEL WABASHAV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe-sta., first-class board \$7 per week; two in a room, \$6; day board, \$5; transient, \$1.50

TO EXCHANGE.

L'XCHANGE - NEW TWO-STORY AND BASE-ment brick house and barn, worth \$9,000, near kills Park: one-third in exchange. D. W. POTTER, Room 6 Dis Block. TOR EXCHANGE—GOOD REAL ESTATE, CASH, and wines for stocks of goods, large or small amount. 45 LaSalle-st., Room 14. E. R. HURLBUT. OR EXCHANGE—A CUSTOM FLOURING-MILL, water-power, for real estate or stock of goods. Meet where at Room 6 Metropolitan Block. owner at Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

I HAVE THREE LOTS IN WASHINGTON Heights, ralue \$150 each, which I will trade for any kind of merchandise. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE-FOURTEEN BLOCKS ON THE North shore, south of Highwood, and north of Lake Forrest. Apply to JAMES DARLOW or H. J. GOOD-RICH, Agents, 125 Dearborn-st.

W ANTED-TO EXCHANGE—1,000 OR 2,006 ACRES pine and hard wood timbered lands; improvements, houses, store, goods, dock, mill, etc., with trade established, for a first-class lumber vessel, carrying capacity of say 12t to 175 mft, worth \$12,000 to \$15,000. Inquire of R. L. CANFIELD, 80 LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A BRAND NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PLANO-FORTE AT A GREAT SACREFICK. A new and magniticent rosewood 71.3 octave piano forte, with overstrung bass, agrade attachment, full iron frame, French grant action, made by Hazleman & Co., New York, in very elegant case, four round corners, carved legs and byre; cost, less than 8 months since, \$605.—for sale, with stool and cover, for \$200. Residence, \$40 Michigan.av. TORY & CAMP, WHOLESALE DEALERS

pianos and organs: will retail instruments during t
bidays at wholesale pricos. Now is your time to secu
famous Decker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Piano,
story Gran. famous Decker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Piano, or tatey Organ.
Also a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging orn \$25 upwards. We sell on installments, or rent, al-wing cent to go toward purchase, if desired. 211 State-., near Adams.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—310 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home shut le sewing machine, price \$15. Reader! to can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" hether you are experienced in the basiness or not. If ou wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHN-ON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill. A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—
We want a first-class agent in every county in the Unite
States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewin
Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to
whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary induce
ments. For full particulars, apply to, or address, WIL
SON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 State-ct.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE INvoice clerk; one acquainted with the hardware of Dearborn-st. WANTED - TRAVELLING CLOTHING SALES-men in one of the leading wholesale clothins houses in Chicago; men of experience, and those who can bring a good established trade; state full particulars, and address N 22, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED-SHOEMAKERS-SEWERS AND FInishers on child's turns, at 170 South Jefferson at.

WANTED-A GOOD TUCK-POINTER THIS MORNing, corner Langley-av. and Forty-first-st. WANTED-A CUTTER FOR OVERALLS, SHIRTS, and pants. Inquire at 34 and 36 Lake-st., up-stairs. PRICE, ROSENBLATT 4 CO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED SALESMAN-ONE WHO CAN COMmand large influence with the stationery trade West
and South, and bring substantial and undoubted references as to superior ability and integrity. To such a good
opening is offered. Address JAMES F. BULL, care H.
B. Clafin 4 Co., Now York. WANTED-CANVASSING AGENTS FOR THE American sewing-machine; good inducements of-tered. 24 Wabash-av. WANTED-IN OFFICE BOY FROM 12 TO 14 years of age. Must be shown of come with a good es ab lished trade Give full particulars, and address G Sc. Tribune office.

WANTED-AN OFFICE BOY FROM 12 TO 14 years of age. Must be respectable and come well recommended. Apply at Room 10 Tribune Building.

WANTED-AN RAT, SMART, AND RELIABLE boy for general office work; \$4 per week. LOUIS LIOYD & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-TWO EXPERIENCED PAPER COL-lar salesmen on commission, for city and country. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING solicitor for a new monthly; large commissions. Address Q.St. Tribune office.

WANTED—AS MART AND TIDY BOY FOR AN office; he must write a good hand and speak the truth. Address V.S. Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND ADVENTED—MEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND server and the structure of the solicitor o No. 2 and Capital; samples froe. RAY & CO, Chicago, 164 Bast Randolph-ab., Room 18.

WANTED—ACTIVE SALESMEN IN CITY AND country for our art publications; liberal terms to men of ability. THE ALDINE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 46 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND WRITER MAY:FIND employment in a railread office; must be a good penman, a grasamarian, and have some knowledge of correspondence. Address B 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 15, TO DRIVE AND ATtend to the horse, and cierk in store occasionally; good reference required. 188 South Halsted-st. WANTED-GOOD RELIABLE CANVASSERS FOR A first-class weekly journal; none but competent men need apply; part salary and part commission. Apply at 132 and 2.4 Lake-st., between 12 m. and 2 p. . . Also

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, TO do general housework. 210 South Clark st., up WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work, 134 and 136 Michigan-st. Work. 134 and 136 Mienigan-st.

WANTED-A RELIABLE GIRL TO DO SECOND
work and sewing: Scotch, English, or American
preferred. Apply at 1178 Watash-av. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL, AT WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; no Irish. Apply at 270 North Wells-st. VANTED-A GIRL-A FIRST-CLASS COOK, wasner, and ironer for a family of four; German, Swede, or Norwegian; \$4.50 per week will be paid for a good, competent girl. Apply at 1055 Michigan-av., south of Twenty-ninth-at. WAN FED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work; Swede preferred. Apply at 178 Twenty WANTED - A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; comfortable place; good pay. Apply at 78 West Jackson, near Hoyne. WANTED-TWO GIRLS; ONE FOR KITCHEN-work, and the other for chamber-work and to take care of children. Apply at 16 Cakwood-av. W ANTED AT 123 INDIANA AV., A FIRST CLASS cook; references required; none but competent WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 856 West Congress-at.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO KNOWS HOW TO RUN
a Singer sewing-machine to learn corset making;
steady work and good wages. Inquire at 778 Wabash-av. WANTED - SHIRT-FINISHERS. NONE BUT first-class bands need apply at DODD'S Shirt Fac-

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE. APPLY Employment Agencies.
WANTED-GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS
for private families, hotels, laundries; city and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S Office, 89 Milwankee-av.

Miscelianeous-WANTED-THEATRICAL-JUVENILE LADY TO travel; also ballet dancers and ladies for variety business, at Norton's Dramatic Agency, 127 Clark-st., Room 47. WANTED-A LADY TYPE-SETTER, AT 91 SOUTH WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY FOR W an office. State age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Address V lu, Tribune office.

W A N T E D-EXPERIENCED FOLDERS AND stitchers, at once. RAND, MCNALLY, & CO., 81 Madison st., fourth floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. CITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS

A good trade in Iowa and Illinois wishes to make arrangements lat of January with a first-class dry goods, gent's fornishing, or notion house. P12, Tribune office. CTUATION WANTED—IAN. I, BY A MAN Sthoroughly acquainted with stationery, blank-book manufacturing, and printing. Large business acquaint-ace in the city. Address S. 35, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-ON JAN. 1, BY AN EXPB-rienced bookkeeper. A No. 1 references. Address Z 47, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY be completed bookkeeper, who is now ready for an engagement. Has had everal years' experience in the city, and references first-class. Address, for two days, M, 183 Lake-st.

Lake-et.

CITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
of proods salesman, spekking English and German, sither in a wholesale or retail house. Can give references.
Address P 25, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-TO LEARN THE HARDware business, or the trade; and Is years old, fair education, fair writer. Have lived ten years in Chicago, and know the city well. Address, as soon as possible, V 19, Tribune office. Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS to learn tailoring. Address L 22, Tribune office. Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A STEADY, RELIAble young min as houster, or porter, or janior, or
other general work. References if required. Address B
E, No. 38 West Onio-4:

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL, BY A MAN
Who has had nine years' experience in the grocery,
confectionery, and cight trade, both local and on the
road, in Northern Illinois. Address R S. Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD YOUNG MAN S to take charge of a horse, or work in a grocery or private family. References most astisfactory. Address 235 North Halsted-st., basement. I am Swedish. STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A Derivate family, who thoroughly understands his buelness, and can furnish the beat of references. Address. JAS. TYNAN, 621 and 623 Wabash-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO DO do chores for his beard for the winter. Reference given. Flease address, S 85, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics.
CITUATION WANTED-AS COOK IN PRIVATE
) family; have ten years' experience. Call for two
days at 850 indiana-ar. Annily: have ten years' experience. Call for two days at 68 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small family; one who is willing to work. Call at No. 118 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS cook well experienced. Call or address for three days No. 88 Cornell-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS Cook to do general work in a private family. Call this week at basement 32 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and and mastry cook, in a hotel in city or country. Inquire at 624 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Seatch cook of meat and reastry, in a hoarding-house or hotel, city or country. Apply at 624 State-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AT-

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL ATblanding at part of the day, in a private family, to
work for board or in part payment; must live in the vicinity of Walnus School; reference given and required. Address MISS J., 150 Townsend-at., first floor. North Side. st., near Twelfth.

CITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL SFRVANT
Or second girl; can be highly recommended. Please
give number of family and wages. Address M. HEWETSON, C., B. & Q. R. R., city.

CITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND
iron in a private family. Call at 259 Cottage Groveav., up stairs. SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE of person to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 196 Sherman et., up stairs.

Seamstresses.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT dressmaker to sew in families. Call in the rear of 147 East Twenty-second-st., over Williams' millinery store. Nurses.

Nurses.

Nurses.

Situation Wanted—By an intelligent
Protestant girl as nurse, seamstress, or lady's maid;
is willing and obliging. No objections to the ecentry:
prefers a family with children. Address, for three days,
YM, Tribune office.

HOUSekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE.
Widow lady, as housekeeper in a small family; widower
preferred. Call for three days, at 8 West Van Buren-st.
MR. LANG.

Employment Agents.
SITUATION WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be surplied at Mr.S. DUNKE'S office and laundry, 50 Milwaukse-as INSTRUCTION.

WANTED-A TEACHER FOR ELOCUTION AND the higher branches of English at the South St. Seminary. MRS. H. SIMONS, 40 Michigan-av.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1875.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per weel delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per weel THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, TO DAYIS AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Haisted street, between Mad-non and Monroe. Engagement of Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite herman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "Le

CHICAGO MUSKUM-Monroe street, between Dear-orn and State. "The Irish Cousin." Afternoon and HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, between

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, bet Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin B "Richard III." HALSTED STREET OPERA-HOUSE—Corner Hel-ted and Harrison streets. Mme, Rentz's Female Min-trels. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening at 7% o'clock, in their hall, No. 72 Monroe.st., for business and work. The traternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec.

UNION LODGE, No. 3, I. O. O. F.—The officers and members are hereby notified to most at the hall, corner Clark and Washington-sts., on Tuesday morning, 39th inst., at \$200 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of Bro. James S. Hanoox. Brothers of the Order are invited to participate. O'HAS. Ballbwin, N. G. WM. F. COLWELL, Sec.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON-"THE BEST COSnetic in the world."—Philodelphia Bulletin,
'Imparts peculiar softeness of texture."—Boston Trans.
'Perfectly healthy action of the skin."—Boston Trans.
'Unrivaled for the oumplexion." Worcester Trans.
'Is greatly admired as a cosmetic."—N. 'Y. Home Jour.
'No lady's toilet complete without it."—N. 'O. Trues Por sale by all druggists.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE-City, Suburban, and Country Real Estate, Wants, To Kents, Business Chances, Lost and Found, etc., etc. SEVENTY PAGE—Amusements, Railroad Time-Table, Medical Cards, etc., etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, December 29, 1874.

The appeal of THEODORE TILTON from the order requiring him to give a bill of particulars in his civil suit against Mr. BEECHER, was heard yesterday by two Judges of the New York Supreme Court. A decision was reserved till to-day. One of the Judges said that a material modification of the order seemed to be essential

The Rev. Mr. GLENDENNING has given notice to his congregation that he will not preach again unless his innocence shall be satisfactorily established by the Church Court to which his case has been appealed. If Mr. BEECHER had adopted a similar policy when his fair fame was first impeached, he would stand higher in public esteem than he

Two ordinances for the construction of railroads on streets in the West Division were affored in the Conneil last night and rejected. It is understood that the West Division Company, with its usual paltry and contemptable pirit, refused to "whack-up" with the Ring. The ordinances on their merits perhaps deserve to pass; perhaps not. It is scarcely worth while to consider them in that light the Council does not look at the merits of anything which can be supposed to offer a chance for bribery.

The Rev. Mr. Case, of Fond du Lac, Wis., has stirred up a commotion among the church people of Northern Wisconsin by making a Liberal Christian of himself. The does not seem to be favorable to the growth of all the graces, for Mr. Case's sermon, parts of which are printed this morning, is not remarkable either for "liberality" or good-temper. Liberal Christianity, as we understand it, is based on liberal manhood. There is a spurious type which is based on opposition doxy, of which type Mr. Case is an Orthodoxy is not a condition of genuine Liberal Christianity, such as ROBERT COLLYER upholds and exemplifies.

Mr. STURGES is again in the deep waters of affliction. Unless he shall succeed in melting the heart of Judge McALLISTER, who is some what prone to grant supersedeases and in-junctions, the ballot in the Board of Trade will be taken up to-day at the point where it was interrupted by Judge WILLIAMS' injunction. The duty of the Board is, of course, imperative. Nothing that has transpired sinc the injunction was obtained, at all condones the original offense of STURGES. If he deserved expulsion then, he more richly deserves it now: for he has thwarted the Board by annoying and expensive legislation, and in this manner has materially injured its rep-

The Auditor of Illinois in his biennial re port states that after the 1st day of January the debt of the State will be \$1,450,000, pay able at intervals during the next three or four years. He adds that the income of the be amply sufficient to pay the interest as it accrues and the principal as it falls due. So that debt may be said to be practically paid. It, however, for the time diverts that railroad revenue from other objects to which it might be beneficially applied. There is no particular reason why the State should use that particular fund to pay off the remnant of the debt; to meet the interest and the principal as it falls due will require but an essimal tax, and the revenue from the railroad might be applied to the completion of the only certain means of ever regulating railroad rates, - the completion of the canal and of the lockage on the Illinois River.

The Chicago produce markets were rather slow yesterday, except in provisions. Mess pork was active and 30@35c higher, closing weak at \$18.90@18.95 cash, and \$19.25@ 19.27 1-2 seller February. Lard was in moderate demand, and 10@20c per 100 hbs higher, closing easier at \$13.10 cash, and \$13.32 1-2 @13.35 seller February. Meats were quite and a shade firmer, at 6 3-8@6 1-2c for shoulders, 9 3-8@9 1-2c for short ribs, and 9 7-8c for short clears. Highwines were in light demand and steady at 97 1-2c per gal-Flour was more active and easier Wheat was less active and 3-4@1c higher, closing at 90 8-8c cash, and 90 5-8c for Janc. Corn was quiet and irregular, closing at 79 1-2@800 for old, 65 1-20 for new, and 71 1-40 seller May. Oats were in fair demand and 1-20 higher, closing at 54c cash,

@1.24 for February. Hogs were fairly active and firmer. Sales at \$6.00@725. Cattle and sheep were active and firm at Saturday's

The brethren of the Western Avenue Baptist Church had a delightful row last night at a business-meeting called to consider the resignation of Mr. Gordon, former pastor of the church. The questions which excited the feelings of the meeting are too delicate and mysterious for carnal appreciation. It is only certain that no resolution of praise passed py that church can injure Mr. Gor-DON; and the brethren might have spare d themselves the trouble of fighting over such a resolution which one of them had offered. The report of the meeting given elsewhere in this paper shows how religion can be burlesqued on an occasion by a company of ignorant pietists.

Gen. SHERIDAN has at last escaped from the reporters and taken his departure for New Orleans. Three members of his staff bear him company. The warlike aspect of the mission is somewhat relieved by the fact that two ladies, belonging to the staff, are in the party. It is not easy to guess what are the nature of the General's instructions. He is, so far as we can judge, to be in the neighborhood of New Orleans by the time the Legislature meets; but to assume no active command unless some great emergency occurs. His presence in New Orleans will not be grateful to the White Leagues. The comments of the New Orleans newspapers on the reports of his assignment to the city are the most menacing and provoking that have come from the Southern press for a long time. One paper opportunely recollects that SHERIDAN was the Munchausen of the War." "an overrated and vainglorious warrior"; another says that as "a soother of political troubles he is anything but a success"; and the Picayune says : "If there is one man more responsible than another for the misfortunes of Louisiana that man is Gen. SHERIDAN." All this, indeed, does not bode a kind reception of the General and his companions by the people of New Orleans. But no coldness on their part will disturb him. He can do without their favor. His presence in New Orleans will have a good effect. He is a man of positive action, against whom no suspicion of favoritism can lie, and who will put down violence with a strong hand. Just such a man, if report speaks true, will be needed in New Orleans

next Monday, when the Legislature meets.

The Pacific Mail Investigation is being conducted in New York with results much more satisfactory than any reached in Washington. One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars of Inwin's corruption fund has been traced directly to the Hon. WILLIAM S. KING, ex-Postmaster of the House, and member of Congress elect from Minnesota. The story about King which appeared in THE TRIBsomething more than a week ago, for which a St. Paul newspawas the responsible authority. thus corroborated in its essential particulars. The country will be pained and shocked by the confirmation of that story. We have been hoping all along that the investigation would prove to be part of a scheme to depress Pacific Mail stocks, and that the Committee would not merely fail to convict any Congressman of bribery, but establish beyond a reasonable doubt the absorbed lute innocence of the Congress which granted the subsidy. It is impossible to entertain such a hope longer. Mr. King must account for the \$115,000 which he received. His own services as a lobbyist were not worth one-tenth of that sum; but he was just the man to accept the money and portion it out among the corrupt members. The duty of the Committee is to press this matter until the full extent of it is ascertained. It cannot be, and it ought not to be, dwarfed or slighted. If it is not fully dealt with now, the first work of the Forty-fourth Congress will be to decide why WILLIAM S. KING should not be expelled from the House. If Mr. King's guilt is established now, the next Congress will be able to dismiss him sum-

The Douglas Monument Association yesterday took measures to get rid of the business they voluntarily assumed. In his life time Mr. Douglas deeded to his wife a lot of ground in Groveland Park, intending to build thereon a residence. When he died, there was started a project to erect a grand monument to him in this city, and the widow was asked to give up this lot for that purpose Subsequently, the Legislature made an ap propriation of \$25,000 to purchase the lot from her, and it was thereupon deeded to the State. The State holds the title to the land, but permitted it to be used for the purpose of erecting a splendid monument thereon. In course of time a portion of the base of the monument was erected, and there it stands to this day. Yesterday it was resolved by the Monument Society to ask the State to permit the removal of the remains to the grounds of the Chicago University, and to sell the grounds and apply the proceeds to the completion of the monuent. Whether the University will consent to this arrangement has not yet been deter mined. It was suggested that the body be removed to one of the cemeteries: that if the remains of DougLas were to be disturb-State from the Illinois Central Railroad will | ed at all, they should be deposited in some place dedicated permanently to that general purpose; and that, if the idea of a separate onument with appropriate grounds was t be abandoned, then their final deposit in public cemetery would be most appropriate There is force in this reasoning. The removal of the remains from the park is of itself an abandonment of the original thought of having them rest in a spot to which when living he was so much attached. His family, having parted with all title to the land, can have n more objection to the removal of the body to a cemetery than to the University grounds If the monument is not to be built on the land set apart by the State for that purpose then the State, in case the removal takes place, should sell the land, and put the proceeds i the Treasury. Mr. Douglas has been dead nearly fourteen years. While it is to be regretted that the monument has not been com pleted, we trust that there will be no buying or selling or other proceedings with a view of raising money out of the trade, even to

> The "Independent Journalists" are beginning to open their eyes. They started out on the general assumption that everything inside the Republican party was bad, and everything outside the Republican party was good. They seem to be approaching a realization of the fallacy of the latter part of their original proposition; the fallacy of the first part will follow in due course of time. This conclusion, at least, is forced upon us by the

field of "independence" which found consolation only in general opposition (no matter of what nature) to the Republican party. and he is now one of the first to acknowledge that he was not altogether right. In a recent letter which Mr. Bowles wrote from Washington to his paper, he distinctly stated that if the policy of the party were intrusted to such men as Vice-President Wilson, Secretaries FISH and BRISTOW, Postmaster-General JEWELL, FERRY, of Connecticut: BLAINE, the MORRILLS, Judge HOAR, HAWLEY, GARFIELD. and men of this class, "we should see the old ship righted in less than thirty days.' Then Mr. Bowles adds:

For the Democrats are so missing their opportuni and shirking their responsibility to open wide the door for Republican reorganization and restoration. They are building negatively instead of affirmatively,—on the capacities and mistakes of their opponents, rather than upon their own virtue and strength. They offer no policies or suggestions of reform. They talk and act as if they preferred the currency question should be ignored rather than settled. They present no scheme of administrative improvement. They show no ability or desire to liberalize their organization, or either personally or politically to tempt the votes that will make them a majority, relying rather on the same popular disgust with the present Administration that has got them the next Congress to give them the next Presidency, without the limitation of their enjoyment of its power and patronage, and without an increased number of sharers thereof.

Mr. Bowles evidently tries to let himself down easy; but the fact is, that not only are the Democrats in just the condition which he describes, but the future of the Republican party is now in the hands of the very men he has named, along with others equally honorable and able. No man sympathizes more in ac tions with these gentlemen than the Presi dent, and the confidence which Mr. Bowles inferentially reposes in their ability to make the Republican party all it ought to be will unquestionably be realized.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP

The Democrats of Indiana seem to have purchased an elephant in their majority in the coming Legislature. They have the opportunity to elect a Senator of the United States. There are, perhaps, 100,000 Democrats in the State willing to accept the office Under the Democratic rule in Indiana, the choice has to be made by a caucus, and, to obtain the nomination, the candidate must obtain the votes of three-fourths of all the Democratic members. This last part of the rule is a hard exaction: it gives to a small minority the power to defeat the aspirations of the very best men. There are several candidates named for the vacant Senatorship. The first of these is Mr. JOSEPH E. McDon ALD, a lawyer of ability, a politician of ripe experience, and a gentleman of personal char acter and respectability. He has been for many years the working leader of the party, and naturally it was assumed that he would be elected. But he has opposition. Mr. DAN VOORHEES, currency wild-catter, has become a candidate, and is stumping the State in advocacy of his own claims. He is bidding high for votes. He proposes to issue greenbacks until they will be so plenty and cheap that a far mer will receive his hat and pockets full of them in exchange for a load of corn or pork. He proposes, when he has got greenbacks down to a low figure, to "pay the bonds off" with them, and then, having sponged out the bonds with greenbacks, we suppose he will wind up the whole affair by repudiating the

greenbacks. Mr. VOORHEES has a record in Congress which perhaps Mr. McDonald would not have made, and that record was fitly crowned by his voting for, taking, and keeping the back-pay" of which the last Congress robbed the Treasury. He was one of the leading salary-grabbers. While we would not do even the Democracy of Indiana the injustice of assuming that Voorners has any chance of being elected Senator, still, under the three-fourths rule, he may have friends enough with other candidates to defeat Mc-DONALD getting the nomination.

tention is given to the chances of other candidates. Mr. KERR, though an able, clear headed man, is so utterly opposed to Voor-HEES' financial vagaries that the latter will oppose him as bitterly as he does McDonalD Mr. W. S. HOLMAN, a Democratic member of Congress, who has a good and fair personal record, who has never been accused of dishonesty, opposed and refused to take the "back-pay," and who has repeatedly been elected in a Re publican district, is presented. It is not likev that Mr. VOORHEES wants HOLMAN, or wants anybody but Voorners, still he might go for some one in order to beat McDonald. We do not understand Mr. HOLMAN as agreeing with Voornees on the financial question, but he has not taken any decided ground on that

subject as have KERE and McDonald. Thus it will be seen that, while perhaps two-thirds of the Democrats of Indiana favo the election of McDonald, the three-fourths rule may place it in the power of a few demagogues like Voornees to defeat the popular will, and force the election of some inferior and inexperienced man. It may be that Mc-Donald will have the required vote in caucus, and will therefore be elected; but things d not look that way in Indiana. The possibility of the Senatorship being put up at auction, or to a general scramble, will call out a legion of candidates, and who will be the winner i is impossible to predict. In the meantime the war is raying in the party, and the Democrats find that their accidental victory last fall has already entailed upon them a bitter fight

over the division of the spoils. A NATIONAL VILLATIVY. The information comes from Washingto that the sewing-machine companies are again petitioning Congress for an extension of the Wilson patent on sewing-machines. ssume, to start with, that their efforts will end in ignominious failure. No Congress. whatever its political complexion or character, can afford to fly in the face of the public on a question to which there is but one side. The people of this country are sick and disgusted with the sewing-machine monopolies of every description. We must bear with those which have as yet unexpired, but the protest against any renewal thereof is so loud and universal that Congress cannot hesitate as to its duty. Millions upon millions of dollars have been exacted from those very people who were least able to pay so enormous a royalty upon so necessary an article; and these vast sums have gone into the pockets of speculators, and not the inventors. There is rarely any justice in the renewal of a patent, for the benefit does not often accrue to the original benefactor; there is absolutely none in any of the sewing-

machine patents. The patent for which the present lobby

to sanction this gigantic fraud. ous disproportion of the cost of these machines to the price which the public is required to pay. It is not necessary to go over hese figures again, but it may be stated that in every machine which is sold for \$100 there s \$80 profit, which is divided up among the patentees, the manufacturers, agents, etc. With reference to the Wilson patent, it is is \$55; the actual cost of the average machine does not exceed \$12.50. The average profits on sewing-machines under the paten

extortions are from 300 to 400 per cent. As a rule, the tendency of the Government is to grant patents that cover too long a period. The patent is virtually a high-tariff im position and a monopoly. The consideration which actuates the Government to deed away an exclusive privilege for a certain length of time is to give some special compensation to the inventor, and thus encourage the inventive genius. Practically, however, it almost always happens that the benefit of the fran chise accrues to speculators, who take advantages of the temporary necessities of the in ventor, and rob him of his rights before the value of his invention becomes apparent. Then the general public is required to pay exorbitant royalties for a long term of years as a reward to the sharp practice. So far as sewing-machines are concerned, the people have paid tenfold what they ought to have paid, and it would be a national villainy to lemand another dollar on this account beyond what existing patents require.

TILTON'S REPLY TO BEECHER. Those who object to a revival of the SEECHER-TILTON controversy in the newspa pers, must blame Mr. BEECHER for it. With the exception of a few sensational prints which allow no scandal to be exhausted as long as they can help it, the press very generally had given the matter over to the courts, where it now properly belongs. But Mr BEECHER, desiring to make answer to the criticisms that had been passed on his demand for a bill of particulars, printed recently an official statement of his side of the case in his own paper, the Christian Union. This article has naturally elicited a reply from Mr. TIL-TON. Since we gave our readers Mr. BEECHER's article and commented thereon, it is only fair that Mr. TILTON's reply should receive similar attention. This disposition for fair-dealing seems to be painfully lacking among the majority of the New York newspapers. one of the leading morning newspapers in that city gives publicity to Mr. TILTON's card; the others make no reference to it. We note the circumstance as in keeping with the general one-sidedness with which most of the New York newspapers have regarded this unfortunate controversy. If the case had to be tested on the two

articles which have recently been printed by Messrs. BEECHER and TILTON respectively the verdict would be in favor of the lat ter. He meets Mr. BEECHER's explanation with all the earnestness which he has displayed throughout this unequal fight, and with the sharpness and pointedness of a man who understands his case fully. He makes four points, to wit: (1) That Mr. BEECHER and his counsel still insist upon a limitation to certain dates within a single month, though the charge is that the acts of adultery extended over more than two years: (2) that while he (Turon) is not willing to practically abandon his case by coming to trial under such a limitation, Mr. BEECHER fails to call up the criminal indictment against him for slander, notwithstanding Mr. BEECHER has this opportunity for convicting him and sending him to the Penitentiary, if he (BEECHER) is innocent; (3) that he believes Mr. BEECH-ER's policy to be first to crowd him of court and then claim magnanimity by abandoning the criminal suit against him; and (4) that he renews his charges, and is ready to prove if permitted, that the acts of adultery were committed in the fall of 1868, throughout 1869, and in the spring of 1870, and that confessions thereof were made at various times by both Mr. BEECHER and Mrs. TILTON to himself, to Mrs. MARTHA B. BRADSHAW, Mr. FRANCIS D. MOULTON, Mrs. Euma R. MOUL-TON, and others. These points are made with the sharpness that have distinguished every document which has appeared in this case over Mr. Tilton's signature. We have no desire to discuss the merits of

this controversy any further if it is to b

taken into the courts, either in Mr. TILTON's civil suit against Mr. BEECHER, or in Mr. BEECHER'S criminal indictment against Mr. TILTON, and there fairly tried. But we are fully justified in protesting against special pleading or pettifogging in a case in which the interests of public morality are at issue. Mr. Tilton should be permitted to make out his case as he has stated it, if he has the necessary evidence to do it. If he can prove, as he claims, that several persons had confessions from the lips of both Mr. BEECHER and Mrs. Triron, this evidence should certainly not be excluded simply because they did not specify in these confessions that the adulterous acts were committed on Oct. 10 and 17. 1868. If Mr. Tilton has other evidence of a strong circumstantial character, such as letters (and it is unusual to prove acts of adultery by witnesses of the acts), this evidence should not be excluded because it does not actually cover two specified days out of two years of alleged criminality. And if, then, the technicalities of the law permit Mr. BEECHER to confine Mr. TILTON in the manner proposed, and thus exclude his evidence, Mr. BEECHER ought not to avail himself of their existence. But if he does so stoop to an unworthy and unjust policy, then Mr. TILTON should be granted an early and impartial trial under the indictment for libel that has been found against him. Here Mr. BEECHER will be the prosecutor and will have all the advantages of attack. If, in spite of these advantages Mr. Tilton can justify by the introduction of material evidence in his self-defense which would be excluded in the civil suit, then he do so at the very earliest day, and it will be an outrage upon him and upon public justice if Mr. BEECHER's relations with the public esecutors secure a delay.

The fact seems to be that Mr. BEECHER's

from time to time. Wilson, whose name it the broad way and through open doors. He bears, sold it some time since to a combina- must meet the whole case, and not any part bination of four companies for \$50,000. This of it. He must answer the general charge, price he received over and above all the roy- and not the specific times alleged. He must alties which have been paid him for a quar- face Mr. Tilton's evidence, such as it may ter of a century, and the companies have prove to be, with overwhelming evidence given this consent in the hope of exacting a on the other side. He must scathundred times as much out of a long-suffering | ter the clouds that have gathered over people, with the assistance of Congress. We his head. He cannot plead weakness, for he do not hesitate to say that nothing short of is stronger than his adversary. He cannot corrupt influences could induce Congress plead lack of sympathy, for the whole public desire his acquittal. He cannot plead prejuhave shown in previous articles the scandal- dice against him, for the community in which he is to be tried is made up of his partisans, He cannot plead lack of time, for it is now more than two years since the first suspicion of this scandal poisoned the air. We can find no possible excuse why Mr. BEECHER should resort to technicalities or delay. Either he should meet Mr. Tilton's case as the latter has presented it, or he should stated that the average price of the machine | prosecute Mr. Tilton immediately under the indictment. There is no middle ground for Mr. BEECHER.

THE CLERICAL SUICIDE.

The sad tragedy which ended the life of

Rev. J. M. Cooms, pastor of the Western Presbyterian Church of Washington, the facts of which were given in detail in our issue of Monday, viewed from any standpoint, is one of the saddest and most pathetic cases in the annals of suicide which has ever come to the notice of the public. It was sad in the first place that a minister of the Gospel should be so weak morally as to be unable to restrain the temptation of theft; second, that the results of a moral insanity should have led him to suicide; and, third, in the peculiar surroundings of the case. Mr. Cooms was a minister in good standing, at the head of a large congregation. No breath of scandal had ever touched his name or fame. The theft in which he was detected was of a triffing amount, and was evidently not committed with criminal intent. He had purloined a book from a stationer, -an offense often committed and often condoned, and looded upon in literary circles with a degree of leniency that is awarded to the person who takes an umbrella. Bibliomaniaes are fre quently kleptomaniacs, and to the former class the deceased clergyman seems to have belonged. Men who become engrossed in any specialty, study it exclusively, and make collections, in other words give their life to it, often become the slaves of a temptation which is stronger than any moral power. The very process of collecting and studying, month in and month out, year in and year out, blunts the moral sense, and makes the taking of a book, or an old coin, or a choice geological specimen, a matter of general usage, the loser finding his compensation in entailing a similar loss upon one else at the first opportunity. The taker of property under these circumstances feels as little compunction and is as unconscious of wrong as the man who by constant repetition of the same story at last distorts its meaning entirely, and still believes he is telling the truth. The particular case of Mr. Cooms was agravated by the fact that Mrs. Cooms has been insane for some time, and that this family trouble clouded Mr. Cooms' mind and caused him to develop the same symptoms which had characterized his wife's disease in its early stages. This would render him still less liable to accountability, and establishes the fact very clearly that he was at least

morally insane. The result is even more painful than the act itself, and the tragedy shows that he was not aware of any criminal act in taking the book, and that underneath the cloud was a good and true man. It was not until the stationer detected the book in his possession that the full meaning of what he had done flashed upon him. The appearance of an item in the Sunday morning papers, giving no names, but containing an account of the occurrence, met his eye. Rather than endure the shame of an exposure, and the recking of all his good words and works during a quarter of a century's labor with his congregation, he deliberately committed suicide. He could not face his people that morning with a charge resting upon him, although not one of his congregation would have known he was the guilty party, and, if they had, would probably have condoned it in view of his past services, and left him free to pursue a useful and honorable life in the future. A naturally bad man would not have committed suicide under such circumstances. He either would have faced the act with brazen determination or would have apologized for it in some way. Ministers higher in station than Mr. Cooms have entered their pulpits on Sundays and preached the moralities, sentimentalized and jested with thousand-fold worse taints upon their obes. This man, however, though clouded with insanity, could not live to endure the shame of an offense of which no jury would find him guilty, at least of criminal intent. He has made a terrible expiation for his small lapse from the path of rectitude, and although his hitherto useful and upright life has gone out in darkness, his record stands clearer than that of many who not only can bear the shame of an exposure, but defy public opin-

ion and laugh at public censure. THE EMMA MINE. A number of persons in this country an n England have the best of reasons for knowing that a certain or, more strictly speaking, an uncertain "Emma Silver-Mining Company (limited)" has been in operation. The "Emma" was as fickle as the sex which gave it its name. It paid monthly dividends of 1 1-2 per cent for ten months, and has since yielded only injunctions, libel-suits and disaster. The official statement that the Company was "limited was perfectly true, from one point of view, but its main limitation was public eredulity. As soon as that rich bank stopped honoring the drafts which reckless, and perhaps dishonest, speculators drew upon it, the square miles of silver which were supposed to be owned by the concern in Utah vanished, and it was discovered that the only pockets of ore it had been drawing from were the pockets of foolish investors in New York and London. An English stockholder named Askew has put the Company into the English Court of Chancery. The Vice-Chancellor, after hearing counsel against Mr. Askew's application for an order to give power to examine the Company's books in order to obtain evidence sufficient to wind up its affairs, granted the application at once. He did more. He certainly ought to have the opportunity to | declared that "gross fraud on the part of the original promoters of the Company apparent; that the last two monthly diviand has already enjoyed one renewal and extension. It has made fortunes not only for the inventor, but for all the speculators into whose hands it has passed of such an imputation as this, and that is by

the whole matter in Utah, and have begun a ward. The Ninth Ward, with the addition BAXTER, and TRENOR W. PARK, three of the teenth Ward is of an immense territorial exraud and conspiracy. Damages are laid at \$5,000,000. This suit, unlike most of its inhabitants. It has had some attention during the last two years in the construction of vigor. An English stockholder has offered £10,000 to help defray the cost of the prosecution, but his aid is not needed.

One of the unpleasant features of this scan dalous affair is the part which our Minister to England, Gen. SCHENCE, seems to have played in it. It is to be hoped that the investigation by the English courts will be so thorough that SCHENCK's share in the transaction will be made perfectly clear, so that he will either be fully freed from a suspicion which greatly interferes with his diplomatic sefulness, or will have such proof accumulated against him that he will be forced to resign duties which he can no longer honorably

This point, however, grave as it is, is but a minor matter in comparison with the harm which the Emma scandal has wrought to American credit abroad. This is something which cannot be computed in dollars and ents. It puts an additional element of unertainty into every security we offer for sale on the other side of the water. This entails the absolute rejection of many bona fide enterprises, and compels those which do sell their shares to offer a higher rate of interest than they would have been obliged to pay had not the Emma Company gulled the English public at the expense of all American securities for many years to come.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION New York will have a New-Year's gift in the shape of a Compulsory-Education law, passed by the last Legislature, which will ake effect next Friday. It is the ninth State o adopt such a law. Several other States are nsidering its expediency. The Illinois egislature made a move in the right direction at the last session. A Compulsory-Edueation bill passed the House, but stuck in the Senate for lack of one or two votes. The next Legislature should give us this needed measure. In Germany, argument for the sys- truder filled his carpet-bag with bonds, and tem of enforced school attendance is in substance this: A man with education is worth very much more to himself and to the State than if he were without it. It such zeal that it became a grave matter of is, therefore, best for himself and the State that he should be taught. The knowledge he can gain during childhood is his capital in future life. It is larceny to take this away from him. A parent who refuses to send his child to school plays the part of a Trustee who appropriates the trust-funds he holds. He may therefore be rightfully compelled to give the beings whom he has brought into the world a chance to keep their future resources intact. If he prefers to send them to a private school, well and good. The State insists only that every child shall have a certain amount of instruction. It makes no difference where he gets it. If the parent pleads poverty as an excuse for not sendng his child to school, the State points to the open doors of the schools it provides and supports, and tells him that he need pay nothing for the learning his boy or girl will get there. Taxation for the support of these free schools is defended on the ground that the greatest good of the greatest number, as well as the welfare of the nation, demand that instruction should be universal. This is good logic. The safety of the individual and the State are alike bound up in tive Mansion, and got a note for \$15,000 paid universal education. We speak well within by simply laying his pistol on the table bounds when we say that no community which rests on universal suffrage can long exist unless it enforces universal education. The latter is the safety-valve, the balancewheel of the former. Popular ignorance in this country now is very great. A land County. Thereupon, without much ado, large percentage of our voters can neither he removed him, giving thereby a gratifying read nor write. In 1870, Illinois contained 2,539,891 persons of all ages. Of those more proof of the sincerity of his promise to atom than 10 years old 133 584 could not write and for the faults of his transformed himself into a walking arsenal panoplied with revolvers and begin 86,368 could not read. The Southern States are very much worse off than even this. Our nstitutions cannot long stand this strain. Before he had had time to half get through Out of 40,000,000 Germans, 6,000,000 chilthe stock of threats before which the craven dren go to school continually. Out of 40,000,000 Americans, only 3,000,000 chil- Moszs had been wont to wilt, the Governor put him, not into the office from which he dren attend school regularly. The contrast had onsted him, but into jail. It was some s not to our credit. The sole sure for it is a Compulsory-Education law, with the weight of | time before he could get the \$10,000 bond to keep the peace which the law exacted from

SEWERAGE IN WEST CHICAGO. Previous to 1872-'73, the West Division of the city had been greatly neglected in the

matter of drainage. The fire of 1871 forced a very large additional population into that

portion of the city, and especially into the

public sentiment at its back.

The Seventh. already crowded wards. Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards were not only all below grade, but were undrained. Living there was perilous to health and life, not only of the persons residing in the localities, but of the whole people. A pestilence nce engendered takes a wide sweep, including in its destruction all parts of the city. Considerations of public safely therefore demanded the policy adopted two years ago. In many of these districts there was a scarcity of water, and the public were supplied with wells, -which wells were nothing but receivers of the surface water of the low grounds. The want of drainage had there fore the effect of poisoning the water supply. The time came at last when the old system of extending the old sewers by a patch here and another there had to be abandoned. Here were single wards having 30,000 to 40,000 population with scarcely any sewerage, or paved streets, or water supply. The City Government, therefore, determined to put the sewerage where it was most wanted. The contracts of 1873-'4, and for 1874-'5, covered an unusually large area. In the former year there were 9,217 feet of sewer contructed in the Seventh Ward, 13,319 in the Eighth, 17,618 in the Ninth, and 7,787 in the Fifteenth Wards. In the West Division there were constructed in that year 68,731 feet of sewers, of which two-thirds were constructed in districts neglected in former years. In 1874 the same policy was extended, and upon the completion of the fiscal year in April, 1875, there will be 145,745 feet, or nearly 29 miles, of sewer constructed. During the two years the addition to the sewerage will equal 214,470 feet, or 40 1-2 miles, draining 81 miles of street frontage, and furnishing the sewerage connection to dwellings on that length of streets. The whole length of sewerage in the West Division now measures 133 1-2 miles, affording sewer connection to 267 miles of frontage. During the dends had been paid with borrowed money; last two years over 6 miles have been conand that "enormous sums of money had structed in the Seventh Ward, 5 1-2 miles in been obtained from the shareholders upon | the Eighth Ward, 6 miles in the Ninth Ward,

made, is now in a good condition. The Fif. the sensational; its policy which dies with every e tent,-larger than the original Town of Chi. cago. It contains hardly less than 45,000 sewers, but there is much to be done there yet. There are whole neighborhoods that have no sewer connection. It is difficult to compute the benefits of this large addition to the West Side sewerage system. It leads to paved streets, with consequent raising to grade, and the construction of a better and a permanent class of improvements. The The telegraph brings the annou death of GERRIT SMITH, the aged whose name has been promineut lic for more than half a century,

erection of wooden buildings having been prohibited, the number of sale stantial brick buildings has recently largely increased. For these, sewerage, water gas, and paved streets are indispensable. As the sewerage is laid, the other improvements follow as a matter of course. Without sev. ers, there can be no permanent improvements. The 40 miles of sewers laid in the Was Division in the last two years, in addition to their value as a sanitary measure, have been of incalculable benefit to the property in a pecuniary way. It has made im possible that without them could not have been attempted. It has hastened and en couraged the construction of a better class of buildings, and, with the construction these, whole neighborhoods have put off the appearance of filth and squalor, and put on the garb of improvement and clear Miles of deep and filthy ditches have disap peared; low places have been filled up grades established, curb-walls built and street paved, and much of this in districts when two years ago no one could pass withou being sickened with the offensive vapors of

withdrew from it and connected hi American Anti-Slavery Society, in the very backbone of the contest holders. His name was one of the inent in connection with the K. with the Border-Ruffians, and he rotting vegetation and animal filth in the al friend and moneyed coadjutor stagnant pools and reeking gutters. Brown in his anti-slavery enterp Brown in his anti-siavery enterpy the Underground Railway trains re-exclusively by his liberality. In elected to Congress, but resigna-time expired, his constituents be-A CARPET-BAGGER COME TO GRIEF. It is not often that anything good comes out of South Carolina, the Nazareth of American politics, but that region has at last sent because he refused to attend night "Kansas-Nebraska bill" being p some glad tidings. There is a person by the name of NEAGLE, who was Comptroller-Gen time, and the discussions being dinarily exciting and important. however, had an aversion to bein after 9 o'clock, and, rather than his habits of life, resigned place to Heney J. Goodwar elected in his stead. In 1853 he to the Bar, and subsequently too eral important trials. At the outwar, in 1861, he pronounced himse fearful and uncompromising man of vigorous prosecution of war, speeches, contributed largely to the avergenerously of his money for eral of the State in the days when every instocks, and bribes, and things. This especial intruder, unless he has been most sadly belied, improved all his opportunities with doubt whether his pocket-book or his conscience was most heavily burdened. While Moses was Governor, Neagle, who was just then taking care of the Richland County Treasury, got a great many favors gave generously of his money for from the State Administration. This gave generously of his money for pose. An eccentric man by nature into many abourd isms, and tool grounds on social, political, and r ters, but the poor and the suffound a most steadfast and friend in him. His largest gif made in the cause of emane to buy homes for the poor. He pretrated his opposition to land-mone excited a good deal of wonder for the Governor and the ex-Comptroller General were scarcely on speaking terms. It turned out, however, that NEAGLE was in the habit of exhibiting a knife to Moses and expressing an ardent desire to carve certain designated organs, as the heart, the lungs, or trated his opposition to land-mo the liver, out of the Gubernatorial tributing from his large property Moses, unlike his great namesake in this acres to institutions of learning, but to poor whites and blacks in fi in all other points, was a coward. So when Many speeches and addresses put public prints, a volume of his of speeches, "Sermons and Speeche Smith," "Theologics," "Nature Free Theology," and the "Religion remain to attest his position as an a world of humanity and philanthro NEAGLE said: "If you refuse me this, you'd better write an order for a first-class coffin to your undertaker," Moses would reply: "My dear NEAGLE, nothing is further from my thoughts than a refusal; take anything you want." This foible of the Governor became known, and other men played upon his pitimies this large-hearted benefactor. able fears in the same way. There is deeds make compensation for story current in South Carolina of

creditor who chased Moses from Charleston

to Columbia, forced his way into the Execu-

fore the quivering Gubernatorial nose and say

ing : "Do you see that? Well -." The fright

ful ellipsis after "Well" produced the cash a

once. When CHAMBERLAIN became Gover-

nor, he found NEAGLE still Treasurer of Rich

with knives, and called upon CHAMBERLAN.

him. NEAGLE is forlorn now. His hopes of

future peculation are gone. He has come to

grief. There is a delightful chance of his enigrating to one of the Southern Republics. It

is understood that a man with hir

wits about him can steal a comfortable

living there, but then the residents have an

ugly habit of occasionally dropping their

oil. Neither of these methods of becoming

an angel appeals strongly to NEAGLE's tastes.

He ought not, however, to be too fastidious. If a Frenchman has made himself King of

Patagonia and sold a lot of Patagonian bonds

on the Paris Bourse, an American, and es-

pecially a NEAGLE, ought to be able to absort

all South America and construct a secon

range of the Andes with the unpaid coupons of the Government bonds he sells to his

dupes. Let NEAGLE leave his country for his

THOMAS COATES was indicted, with two

others, for murder. A motion to quash the indictment was overuled by the Court, where

upon Coates pleaded guilty of manslang

and was sentenced to the Penitentiary to ten years. The case was taken to the Su-

preme Court upon several points, the princi-

one of which was the following: That the

indictment charged that the three persons named therein, with a stick of wood which

each severally had and held in their several

right hands, inflicted the wound which re-sulted in death. This, it was claimed, was

That it was physically impossible for three

men each to hold the same stick of wood si

the same time in his right hand, and, while

so holding it, to strike a blow therewith. The

Supreme Court of Illinois has decided this

though highly improbable. The Court find

another reason for confirming the conviction

The law makes all accessories, at or before

the fact, principals, consequently, proof that

either one struck the blow with the weapon described, and that the other persons charged were accessories, was sufficient to sustain the

If the ideal newspaper is a journal whose sen

is fresh and complete; whose opinions are to joint result of faultless logic and indisputable fact; whose policy is a thing fixed and immune ble, and whose relief to the control of the c

ble, and whose utterances while attractive is form are within bounds of decency; if, indeed,

alleged act was not a physical impe

an allegation of an act physically impo-

country's good.

rulers from church-towers or boi

The recent remarks of the Mayor of The TRIBUNE touching the Wa but flattering criticism in our exch but nattering criticism in our excha-be remembered that on the occasion refer the reporter asked the Mayor-ing question: "Would you sign the it were shown that \$30,000 were use its passage?" to which the Mayorits passage?" to which the Mayor I Suppose it was used, and suppose mor on the other side, and the old compa out? I do not figure that, but only the people. What difference does it whether another company and the fruit for it for the purpose of blackmailing the out of more money, or whether the old of the amount and took the franchise? I tion in my mind is: Has the public intejured by the passage of the ordinance that it has not. I ask no questions. I has been passed, I believe, only in the id; and I am, therefore, certain that I The construction which the other upon this expression of opinion is

which his eccentricity led him to o

apon this expression of opinion is favorable to Mr. Colvin, and we ho construction which Mr. Colvin in incline to the opinion that in his in our reporter he was speaking in a se or making light of the subject. No of this city, from Mr. Ooden down expressed himself in this astonishi and we can hardly believe Mr. Consarnest, or meant what he said. In the City of Chicago is not respon statement, let it mean what it may. ter which pertains strictly and perso Mayor. No man in Chicago, who is ruptionist, will indorse any such pos would open the doors to blackme honesty of every description. It be Mayor to make a public explanation meant in his startling declaration porter, and whether he was speakin earnest. If he does not, his reputa-gain in the estimation of the people

Washington, out of season, is like

flavorless, lean, and unwholesome. season its society is brilliant. Ho otherwise, when Chicago belies meity and leaven it with their charmin Politics and society go hand in has Capital is a gay place for at least since the year. And here arises a necessome enterprising young men have capplied by the publication of a supplied by the publication of a supplied by the publication of a s Globe, the Figaro, as they call it. al society magazine, stored with all tial gossip. One has only to read through to learn something of the doings of everybody in and if the items are not readecause those sayings are and those doings lack wisdom. from the usefulness of the Figare
of communication which must take
out of the mouths of the dear cre
force their conversation into some of it may become arbiter in matters stiquette, and prevent such dismal as the correspondents sometimes the leaders of society. While we the to learn that Mrs. Senator Smith has one more to the census, and ache choly at the announcement that Jones has a cold in her head, or backs with patriotic pride to rea Georgie, daughter of Congressman traceful dancer, we rest peacefully and that there will be no more hit Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. as to which is irst call. Hereafter let Messrs.

> Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, having his belief that the GLADSTONE assa principles of the Catholic Church we lend to this country, and having bounseled the counseled the largest decent liberty ler of religion as a necessity of our p people, the New York Freeman's Jo aim sharply to task, and says the im sharply to task, and says the whether there rests in us the reposk more Christianly, the conscient humble spirit of obedience to the Christ, to obey God rather than man

longs be the oracles of fashion, an

inces be free from all ambiguity.

paper; its editorials ible, if witty and son And vet this same paper has a coeding that of any newspaper It makes a boast to this effect amined by the most respectable London, and their report conf graph's statement. Between Ja 31 of the current year, the Te 45,981,405 papers, showing a di 176,174 copies. With such a re from splitting the ears of the growell afford to make the judicion rule, however, the English new hopelessly dull that even the antisturdy British man, and that is that can be made for him.

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ed estates in this country by his voted himself mainly to its care

thropist, he has been identified

the great charitable enterprises

In 1825 he joined the American Society, to which he contributed his labor and his money, but ten

GERRIT SMITH.

Ward, with the additions good condition. The Fif-an immense territorial ex-the original Town of Chi-s hardly less than 45,000 as had some attention durears in the construction of is much to be done there whole neighborhoods that ection. It is difficult to inection. It is difficult to fits of this large addition to ats of this large addition to rerage system. It leads to ith consequent raising to astruction of a better and a of improvements. The coden buildings having the number of sublidings has recently largely these, sewerage, water these, sewerage, water, reets are indispensable. As id, the other improvements of course. Without sewsewers laid in the West at two years, in addition to itary measure, have been enefit to the property in a It has made improvements thout them could not have It has hastened and entruction of a better class of with the construction of hborhoods have put off the lth and squalor, and put on d filthy ditches have disap laces have been filled up, i, curb-walls built and streets a of this in districts where

n and animal filth in the GGER COME TO GRIEF. that anything good comes lina, the Nazareth of Amerthat region has at last sent s. There is a person by the who was Comptroller-Genin the days when every incarpet-bag with bonds, and s, and things. This especial he has been most sadly all his opportunities with became a grave matter of is pocket-book or his con-t heavily burdened. While

no one could pass without with the offensive vapors of

rnor, NEAGLE, who was just e of the Richland County a great many favors the Administration. This cod deal of wonder, or and the ex-Comptroller arcely on speaking terms. It ever, that Negale was in the ing a knife to Moses and ex-ent desire to carve certain is, as the heart, the lungs, or of the Gubernatorial body. is great namesake in this at nts, was a coward. So when If you refuse me this, you'd rder for a first-class coffin to ," Moses would reply: "My tothing is further from my refusal; take anything you bible of the Governor became er men played upon his piti-the same way. There is a in South Carolina of a ased Moses from Charleston reed his way into the Execu-ad got a note for \$15,000 paid his pistol on the table beng Gubernatorial nose and say-ne that? Well —." The fright-"Well" produced the cash at HAMBERLAIN became Gover-FAGLE still Treasurer of Rich-Thereupon, without much ado, n, giving thereby a gratifying cerity of his promise to atone of his past career. NEAGLA th revolvers and begind a called upon Chamberlain. had time to half get through reats before which the craven n wont to wilt, the Governor to the office from which he but into jail. It was some could get the \$10,000 bond to which the law exacted from s forlorn now. His hopes of n are gone. He has come to a delightful chance of his emof the Southern Republics. It that a man with his

m can steal a comfortable t then the residents have an occasionally dropping their reh-towers or boiling them in t these methods of becoming s strongly to Neagle's tastes.
however, to be too fastidious.
has made himself King of sold a lot of Patagonian bonds lourse, an American, and es. LE, ought to be able to absort rica and construct a second ndes with the unpaid coupons ament bonds he sells to his res was indicted, with two rder. A motion to quash the overuled by the Court, where-eaded guilty of manslaughter, ced to the Penitentiary for e case was taken to the Su-

pon several points, the princi-was the following: That the arged that the three persons with a stick of wood which had and held in their several nflicted the wound which re-h. This, it was claimed, was an act physically impossible. lysically impossible for three in his right hand, and, while o strike a blow therewith. The of Illinois has decided this s not a physical impossibility, improbable. The Court fine for confirming the conviction. of for confirming the convictions all accessories, at or before tipals, consequently, proof that the blow with the weapon that the blow with the weapon charged that the other persons charged es, was sufficient to sustain the

mwspaper is a journal whose new mplete; whose opinions are the faultless logic and indisputable alicy is a thing fixed and immutative in a bounds of decency; if, indeed, paper is a grave instructor of the no neutral or moral weakness the London Daity Telegraph is moved from the ideal of any pain Europe. It is the embodiment reckless and ephemoral in journels is the agonizing edge.

the sensational; its policy is a mushroom ing, of course, that infallible old gentleman of which dies with every edition of the paper; its editorials are flashy and the Vatican, who thinks it time he had a finger in the political pie once more. It is a question, to be sure, whether Pio Novo is to be President ible, if witty and sometimes brilliant. And yet this same paper has a circulation exof the United States, with an Ecumenical Con coeding that of any newspaper ever published. gress, but the negative answer to it is so obvious It makes a boast to this effect which was exthat it is somewhat impertinent to broach it. amined by the most respectable accountants in London, and their report confirms the Tele-

graph's statement. Between Jan. 1 and Oct. 31 of the current year, the Telegraph issued

45,981,405 papers, showing a daily average of

176,174 copies. With such a revenue derived

from splitting the ears of the groundlings, it can

well afford to make the judicious grieve. As a

rule, however, the English newspapers are so

hopelessly dull that even the antics of a journal-

istic harlequin must be some sort of relief to the

sturdy British man, and that is the only excuse

GERRIT SMITH.

The telegraph brings the appouncement of the

death of GERRIT SMITH, the aged philanthropist,

whose name has been prominent before the pub-lic for more than half a century. He was born

in Utica, N. Y., March 6, 1797, and had therefore

reached the ripe old age of 77 years. He grad-

nated from Hamilton College, which was the re-

cipient of his generosity a short time ago, in

1818, and being left with one of the largest land-

ed estates in this country by his father, has de-

voted himself mainly to its care and improve-

ment. Naturally generous and a strong philan-

thropist, he has been identified with nearly all

the great charitable enterprises of the country.

In 1825 he joined the American Colonization

Society, to which he contributed very largely of

his labor and his money, but ten years after, he

withdrew from it and connected himself with the American Anti-Slavery Society, in which he was

the very backbone of the contest with the slave-

holders. His name was one of the most prom-

inent in connection with the Kansas struggle

al friend and moneyed coadjutor of old John

Brown in his anti-slavery enterprises, and kept

the Underground Railway trains running almos

exclusively by his liberality. In 1852, he was

elected to Congress, but resigned before his time expired, his constituents being dissatisfied

because he refused to attend night sessions, the

"Kansas-Nebraska bill" being pending at that time, and the discussions being more than or-

dinarily exciting and important. Mr. SMITH,

however, had an aversion to being out of bed

after 9 o'clock, and, rather than depart from

his habits of life, resigned, and gave place to HENRY J. GOODWIN, who was

elected in his stead. In 1853 he was admitted

to the Bar, and subsequently took part in sev-

eral important trials. At the outbreak of the

War, in 1861, he pronounced himself, in the most

fearful and uncompromising manner, in favor

Many speeches and addresses published in the

public prints, a volume of his Congressional

Speeches, "Sermons and Speeches by GEREIT SMITH," "Theologics," "Nature the Base of Free Theology," and the "Religion of Reason,"

remain to attest his position as an author. The

world of humanity and philanthropy will long

miss this large-hearted benefactor, and his good

deeds make compensation for the mistakes

The recent remarks of the Mayor to a reporter

refer the reporter asked the Mayor the follow-

it were shown that \$30,000 were used to secure

upon this expression of opinion is not at all favorable to Mr. Colvin, and we hope is not the

construction which Mr. Colvin intended. We

incline to the opinion that in his interview with our reporter he was speaking in a sardonic vein

or making light of the subject. No other Mayor of this city, from Mr. Ogden down, has ever

expressed himself in this astonishing manner, and we can hardly believe Mr. Colvin was in

exprest, or meant what he said. In any event, the City of Chicago is not responsible for the statement, let it mean what it may. It is a mat-

ter which pertains strictly and personally to the Mayor. No man in Chicago, who is not a cor-

would open the doors to blackmail and dis-

Mayor to make a public explanation of what he

meant in his startling declaration to the re-

porter, and whether he was speaking in jest or

earnest. If he does not, his reputation will not gain in the estimation of the people at home or

Washington, out of season, is like the ovster,

flavorless, lean, and unwholesome. But in the season its society is brilliant. How can it be

city and leaven it with their charming presence

Politics and society go hand in hand, and the

herwise, when Chicago belles make for the

tionist, will indorse any such position, which

esty of every description. It behooves the

its passage?" to which the Mayor replied:

which his eccentricity led him to commit.

with the Border-Ruffians, and he was the person

that can be made for him.

The deplorable example set by certain tremu lous vestries and churches in whitewashing clerical offenders, "to save the scandal to religion" which must ensue, is bearing fruit among politicians. Thus bad begins and worse remains behind, and the evil which follows must surely be set down by the enemies of religion as a consequence of our religious systems. The touching confidence reposed by the Common Council of Middletown, Conp., in W. C. HALL, Chief of Police of that town, will be better understood from the following preamble and resolutions passed by that august body than from any words of ours:

of ours:

Whereas, A complaint charging Wilton C. Hall,
Chief of Police of this city, of having committed the
crime of fornication with one Margarer Defering in
the Town of Haddam, on or about the 2d of June, 1874,
on which he was arrested and brought before Oliver
C. Neff, Justice of the Peace in the said Town of Haddam, and found guilty thereof; and
Whireas, The subject matter has been brought
before this Council for investigation, now theretore

lore of the country for investigation, now therelore loved. That after a full and thorough investigation of the said charge, it is the opinion of this Council, that the said HALL is not guilty of the crime
alleged, and that our confidence in his integrity and character is not diminished by what
appears to us a groundless and malicious prosecution,
the opinion of the said Justice to the contrary notwithstanding.

standing.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby ordered to pay the sum of \$52 from the Treasury of said city to WILTON C. HALL, for expenses incurred by him in his defense. Perhaps when the Aldermen who steered the Wabash Avenue Railroad job come up for trial, the Common Council will remember the injustice of the law toward Mr. HALL, and appro-

priate a sum equal to the Union Park Addition

In the Village of Barrett's Mills, in the growing State of Kansas, is a man who has found gold. Many years ago he met a Gypsy, and she gave him valuable information,-told him he would find gold on his farm on general principles, and afterward dream where it could be dug up in perfectly princely quantities. He did find some gold, -about five grains, -and afterwards had the dream. He then did a very generous thing. He told two men that if they would dig in that spot they might have two-thirds of all the gold they found, which, as everybody will freely acknowledge, was a piece of generosity quite unusual in these wicked times. Of course, a man

of vigorous prosecution of war, made many tion dreamed about its mineral wealth. speeches, contributed largely to the press, and The vote of Louisiana, officially declared, gave generously of his money for the same purpose. An eccentric man by nature, he was led for Representatives in Congress, is as follows:

who has more gold than he wants can afford to

give away a fair remuneration to the men who

do all the work in obtaining it. But for the

present it would be just as well for young men

in search of wealth to turn their eyes away from

Kansas, even though all the old women in crea-

into many absurd isms, and took very radical grounds on social, political, and religious matters, but the poor and the suffering always found a most steadfast and sympathizing friend in him. His largest gifts have been made in the cause of emancipation and to buy homes for the poor. He practically illustrated his opposition to land-monopoly by contributing from his large property about 200,000	Republican Democrat Sypher 11,121 Girson 715,720 Dirsle 11,083 ELLIS 13,864 Darrall 13,273 Breaux 11,971 SMITH 6,553 LEVY 6,949 MOREY 12,278 SPENCER 11,038 NASH 13,156 MOORE 12,085 Total 67,465 Total 71,627 Democratic majority 4,162 Teasurer 69,544 68,886 Republican majority 588
acres to institutions of learning, but the most of it to poor whites and blacks in fifty-acre lots.	

Sothern is going to reside in the United States. It was the Rev. H. Shippe, of the Herbertsville, N. J., Baptist Church, last. The critics howl over Sardou's new play. His

driveling muse cries out Sardon't. The Prince of Wales says Irving's Hamlet is the finest performance he ever saw. That settles it.

The Hon. Mr. Springer, of Springfield, memer of Congress for that district, was in the city yesterday.

The sale of Mr. Gladstone's "Vatican pamphlet" has reached the seventy-fourth thousand.

of The Taibune touching the Wabash Avenue Railroad ordinance are meeting with anything but flattering criticism in our exchanges. It will be remembered that on the occasion to which we The heathen Chines lifts up his voice in ourning when Melican man refuses to give him ing question: "Would you sign the ordinance if \$500 for his wife. Shakspeare's plays were not published until

Weymouth, Mass., was settled. Wherefore let us glorify Weymouth. Wooden wine-glasses are the latest Hibernicisms of Fashion. One can drink a gallon with-

its passage?" to which the Mayor replied:
Suppose it was used, and suppose money was offered on the other side, and the old company raised them out? I do not figure that, but only the interests of the people. What difference does it make to me whether another company had the franchise and paid for it for the purpose of blackmalling the old company out of more momey, or whether the old company raised the amount and took the franchise? The only question in my mind is: Has the public interest been injured by the passage of the ordinance? I maintain that it has not. I sak no questions. The ordinance has been passed, I believe, only in the interests of the city; and I am, therefore, certain that I shall sign it.

The construction which the other papers place upon this expression of conjunct is not at all. out danger of a smash. Let us make the most of this season of good cheer by thinking of his promise.

Capt, John Prindiville, the well-known vessel and tug owner, leaves for Europe Wednesday to see his his vessel, the Pamlico.

If a kind shipwreck does not prevent, Lydia Thompson will be back again with a skirtless crew. We are in the bands of Providence. Jeremiah Smith, the oldest member of the

Bar in Randolph County, Ind., and founder of Union City, died at Winchester, Ind., yesterday Owing to a most distressing shortsightedness,

Counselor Lawrence, of San Francisco, escaped assassination by the lady defendant in a suit he Ald. James Langdon, one of the most promi

ent and esteemed citizens of LaCrosse, Wis. died suddenly on Sunday last from the rupture of a blood-vessel. Dr. Brosdbent, of New York, W. H. Cruger,

Peoria, and Remington Vernon, of New York City, are among the prominent arrivals at the Tramont House. Are not statues erected to the dead? Why then do Daniel M. Fox and A. E. Borne wish to

erect one to Liberty in Independence Square? Are they traitors? Punch's cartoon represents the Pope and Cardinal Manning trying to fire off an "anathema" in the form of a Roman candle, which, however,

damp, and "won't go off." "Kicking for the month" is now a regular re

port in the English papers, and one begins its chronicle with "The women have suffered very heavily during the past month."

Paris coupes contain warm-water bottles for the feet, and are hired at 35 cents an hour. The back-system of Chicago would disgrace the Fiji Islands. It is worse than the Common Council. Deacon H. P. Sheldon, of Hartford, Conn. had been drinking patent medicines pretty freely.

Hence, though he had worked all his life at Colt's armory, he committed suicide by hanging. Scene laid in Paris. Dramatis personse-England and France. "Qui va la?" "Je," says I (as I knew the language.) "Comment?" says he. "Come on!" says I, and I knocked him

They will kick a man when he is down. Jew ett, who published Beecher's first book, com-plains that the pastor of Plymouth treated him with unexampled shabbiness. And the worst of it is he says he has facts. Samuel J. Anderson, who shot himself after

olating his Lindley Murray, left his pistol to "Old Bob" Toombs, of Georgia, with a recomendation that he purify the world a little by plowing his brains out also. McKee Rankin and Charles R. Thorne, Jr., ad

vertise to give lessons in acting. The letter-carrier only brings two sacks of letters a day to their rooms now, because the school-girls are admitted to personal interviews.

Mr. H. F. Durant has spent \$1,000,000 or building, near Natick, Mass., a college exclusively for the female sex. "Every officer and eacher in the building, from the President and Professors downwards, is to be a woman."

A Yankee armed with an essay on trusses by Beecher, advertises a patent affair under a likeness of the reverend gentleman. After the rupture he made in Tilton's family, Beecher is a truss-worthy authority in such matters.

He was well known throughout the State of Michigan, and was the second Postmaster of that

who entered an appeal from the decision of the Presbytery in the Mary Pomeroy case, has addressed a letter to his congregation, saying that he will not preach until the case is disposed of by the Synod.

"Woe to Europe when the Czar of Russi wears a beard," cried the exile of St. Helena And lo, the last woe is to be fulfilled, for, by Im perial ukase, all but Court officials are allowed the privilege of wearing a beard, and the Czar will follow soon. James Gordon Bennett had to pay \$3,500 for

feit on a pigeon match, and has started for Europe till the affair has blown over. In its anxiety to pay Comptroller Green all his debts in malicious paragraphs, the Herald omitted this item from its personal column.

Yesterday afternoon King Kalakaua and suite visited the City-Hall in New York. Mayor Vance was in the Governor's room awaiting them. The reception was wholly informal, and, after a brief visit, the Royal party entered their carriages and were driven away. The Lady Macbeth fever has already pros

trated Clara Morris, Carlotta LeClercy, Miss Bateman, Rose Eytinge, Adelaide Neilson; and now, alas, it has dragged Matilda Heron from her contemplation of the grave into fitful spouting and delirious declamation.

Patton to the rescue. The Church is going to the very deuce. A Presbyterian clergyman assisted a Jewish Rabbi, a Congregationalist minister, and a Unitarian preacher to install a Universalist pastor in San Francisco. Suicidal Socrates! Patient Penelope, where is Patton? If George W. Childs could spare time to set

would earn the gratitude and admiration of every father and mother in the land. Mr. Childs has already frittered away too much of his genius in obituary poetry and tombstones.—Cincinnati Now that Stokes is legally dead, and all his emanations necessarily putrid and abhorrent

essays on the public? The fact that his cowardly murder rid the world of a monster does not give him the privilege of festering beneath the public nose. A Servian Prince emigrated to America because he was accused of being a vampire, and

preving on the dead. When Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's literary meal upon Byron was made pubacknowledging the corn.

son, a lad of 8, who seemed to have considerable mechanical genius. Up to latest accounts the boy has sawed off but two table-legs, six nobs from the bureau, bored seven holes through the doors and three through the piano-case, and by, the aid of the glue-pot stuck the family supply of napkins firmly to the parlor carpet.

which he was incapacitated from attending to reliable and faithful men in his service. His leath resulted from inflammation of the brain.

In the common speech of the French, that is only half way to slang, cheats are called Greeks, drunkards are Poles, fellows to whom one owes money are Englishmen, puny people are Chinese, ill-bred persons are Savoyards, thieves are Americans, and all persons who are in any way whatever deemed indescribably bad are called Prussians. These are the opinions the politest nation in the world has of other nations.—New York Herald.

just as the Count was coming forward to speak to him, and this in the presence of thirty people. "Monsieur le Marechal," said Jaubert, quietly, 'I have been told that you considered me one of your enemies. I see with pleasure that it is not so." "Why not, sir?" said Soult. "Because," said Jaubert, " you are not in the habit of turning your back to the enemy." The Mar-

was complete.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pactic—G. A. Laughton, Green Bay; Lyman Elmore, Brooklyn; W. H. Dyer, Boston; F. A. Morse, Gleveland; Paul Thurlow, Philadelphia; Col. W. S. Johnson, Milwaukee; John F. Williams, Frairie du Chien; J. W. Bishop, St. Faul; J. J. Randall, Minona; Col. R. Dunbar, Waukeeka; C. W. Mead, St. Paul; Sat. Ci. V. Wisconsin... Palmer House—E. F. Leonard, pringfield; J. W. Weir, Pittsburg; John J. Safeiy, Iowa; E. Alexander, New York; G. H. Gale, Kalamazoo; Isaac Cahn, New York; James Chalaron, New Orleans; E. W. Bissell, Detroit; H. C. Lillibridge, Yokohama; L. Howland, Fort Howard.... Tremont House—B. Blodgett, Oshkosh; J. B. Egan, New York; J. R. Hibbard, Peoria; R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria; S. S. Hynn, Pueblo; B. F. Tillinghast, Motine Review; D. H. Jones, Racine; C. Sheehy, Detroit; D. H. Conklin, Springfield... Sherman House—G. W. Gillette, New York; Noah W. Gray, Marquette; John O'Neill, St. Louis; Edwin Bayliss, Masslon, O.; Joseph, Joseph, Cheinnatt; C. C. Adsms, Utics; C. L. Draper, Danville; L. W. Ross, Lewiston; William Dalupanny, New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul Minn., Dec. 28.—Jacob Baker, ngineer on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Reilroad while stepping on his engine, at the Minneapolis yard, while the engine was moving slowly, ped on a piece of ice and fell under the tender ped on a piece of ice and reli under the tender wheels, which crushed one leg from hip to heel, and both feet. Unfortunately an hour elapsed before a surgeon was brought, who amputated his leg at the hip joint. From the great loss of blood it is doubtful whether he recovers.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DROWNED. place, and broke through. A young man at-tempted her rescue and became exhausted, when the sister made the attempt, and before aid could reach them both were drowned. Both bodies were recovered the same day.

FELL FROM A FREIGHT TRAIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUBLINGTON, lows, Dec. 28.—This forenous Benjamin Rainey, a boy 13 years old, fell from a Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota freight train on the levee, and was horribly man-gled, his legs and arms being torn from the body. His death was caused by his own care-

BURNED AT SEA. LONDON, Dec. 28.-The emigrant ship Cos patrick, which was burned at sea, was from Lonlon for Auckland, New Zealand. She sailed Sept. 4. and was spoken Oct. 28, in latitude 11 south, longtitude 34 west, and was burned in latitude 37 south, longtitude 12 east, off the Cape of Good Hope.

DIED FROM THE EFFECTS OF A FALL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IMDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.—A workman

named Abner Anderson fell a distance of 5 feet everal days ago, striking his side and hip against a barrel. Little was thought of the in-jury at the time, but he died yesterday from the effects, leaving a wife and five children.

boy ... years of age, was shot and instantly killed to-day while hunting. His companion's gun was accidentally discharged, the contents of both barrels taking effect in Gatley's right

FERRY-BOAT COLLISION. NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- During a heavy fog this afternoon, as the Williamsburg ferry-boat Alaska was leaving her slip on this side of the river, she collided with the ferry-boat Colden, killing one man and fatally injuring three ethers. The

The Rev. Mr. Glendenning, of Jersey City, I Religious Convulsions in Northern Wisconsin.

Intolerance Upon the Clergy.

He Sees No Necessity for Hell or Eternal Punishment.

And is Surprised that His Enemies Have Different Opinions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 28.—The Rev. W. W. Case, pastor of the leading Methodist church of this city, which is also the leading Methodist church in Northern Wisconsin, preached sermons yesterday which have caused far more comment in the city than any preached here for many years. As stated in a former dispatch to The TRIBUNE, Mr. Case is one of the few Wisconsin ministers who have come to be regarded as "heterodox." It will also be remembered that be and Drs. Dudley and Reed, of Milwau-

he and Drs. Dudley and Reed, of Milwau-keepstrongly opposed the adoption of THE DOCTRINAL BASIS Teported for the Wisconsin Alliance, which met here last week, because it formed a creed, and that was just what they did not want. An Alli-ance that would do any effective work, in their opinion, must not be hampered by creeds and dogmas. In his morning sermon, Mr. Case warmly defended ministers as class scainst the warmly defended ministers as a class against the

warmly defended ministers as a class against the charge of hypocrisy, immorality, impurity, and dishonesty, but continued:

When the charge of bigotry and intolerance is brought against the clergy, we are unable to repel it, for the history of the Church in allages is but a record of clerical intolerance. Every inch of the progress of the ages has been contested by the clergy. That willch they advocate to-day was resisted a hundred years ago as damnable heresy. The creeds and confessions of faith which have burdened the Church in all its history stand to-day like the desolate columns of Exyptian ruins, monuments of the dogmatism and bigoury of the Church and clergy in the past. Nöble exceptions there have been and are, but as a class the clergy have made good the charge of intolerance.

tions there have been and are, but as a class the clergy have made good the charge of intolerance.

In speaking of

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT,

which was one of the planks in the Alliance basis, and which he opposed, together with Messres. Dudley and Reed, he said:

In all of the articles of faith in the Methodist Discipline there was nothing about the doctrine of eternal punishment. What if there be eternal punishment? Does it help to Christianize the world to keep harping upon the dry question? By doing so, y we alienate tens of thousands of just as good Christians, if not better, than those people, who would not enjoy themselves if they thought there was no help, no eternal punishment. When I stated in the Alliance that there was nothing in the Methodist Discipline about hell and eternal punishment, there was writhing and equirming among the Methodist people. An ex-Presiding Elder creased the room to get a Discipline, to see if I was not wrong. Another good brother thought he had detected it when he pointed out in the rules the words, "The Wrath to Come." A pretty hook to hang eternal punishment upon I

In reply to the

In reply to the

ATLACK OF THE REV. M'LEAN,
of Beloit, in the Alliance, Mr. Case said:

The most unchristian spirit was manifested by the
author of the last paper read. His holy tone and
sanctimonious sir were quite in keeping with his sarcastic flings and low insinuations. The most taking
of them was: "The liberal faith is a bug of jelly without the bag." This remark was followed by applause.
I could not think at the time, nor do I now believe,
that the remark or the laugh were inspired from above,
and surely the remark is as flattering to the liberal
Christian faith as it is to sectarian bigotry; for a bag
of jelly without the bag, to many people of modern
proclivities, is quite preferable to a jelly-bag without
the jelly. But some people would rather have the bag
in which John Calvin carried his jelly, went though it
were as dry as a pepper-pod, than to have modern
jelly, nicely canned, after the modern fashion. Again,
this remarkable brother told us the ark was inclusive
and exclusive, and so is the Church; but beasts were
taken into the ark. Are liberal-minded Christians
worse than the beasts of the field? The Alliance was a
confession of certain bigotry.

A PLEA FOR LIBERALISM.

The average description.

A PLEA FOR LIBERALISM.

The reverend gentieman proceeded:
How can we get over the walls of sectarisn narrowness? We've been fighting each other too much, says one clergyman. We've been narrow and illiberal, says another. The ministers are so blame for all this, says a third; and so they confessed it all out among themselves just what they have been charged with by good people for the last twenty-five years, but what they would not confess until now, if while standing together upon their doctrinal basis. They are still asking, How shall we dwell together in unity? Is it not possible that they may be illiberal also toward us, who ask a little broader platform? Ought not these who are confessing how narrow-minded they have been, to be a little cautious in voting us out? They have only turned their guns a little; that's all. The Alliance was a confession of weakness. We must write in order to cope eautions in voting us out? They have only turned their guns a listic; that's all. The Alliance was a confession of weakness. We must write in order to cope with the enemy. They said they confessed that they were driven together for self-defense, for the enemy is gaining upon them. The enemy will gain on bigorry always and everywhere, no matter how it seeks to consolidate and build up. The truth is mighty and must prevail. This effort to adopt a doctrinal basis at the outset is but the perpetuation of the old idea that docrine is the essential thing in church-life. This is a great mistake. Christ did not may down a creed, but be gave us a body of principles which were to act as the unfolding germs of higher life. How different the revelation given in this doctrinal basis from that extended by our admirable book of discipline? The basis says: "Ye that believe in utter depravity and eternal punishment, draw near and join us." Evangelicals, hear the discipline: "Ye that do truly and and earnestly repent of your sins, draw near and receive of the sacrament." Total depravity! Who believes it? I know it is often explained to mean something, but why, say utter depravity when you mean less? Why not say what you mean?

Again. multitudes disbelieve the doctrine of the

pravity when you mean less? Why not say what you mean?

Again, multitudes disbelieve the doctrine of the resurection of the body. One of the ablest men in the Alliance said he did not believe that, yet he could accept the basis statement of it.

The speaker here made some
THEUSTS AT DOGMATISM:

What made France infidel? Ritualism and narrow bigotry. Religious bigotry will make infidels everywhere, and is doing it all the time. A clergyman said, "if we drop out tile doctrine of sternal punishment, we have no sufficient motive to induce men to become Christians." Judging from the history of the Church, it seems to me that eternal punishment, as a motive, has not been a very efficient one to draw men to Christ.

The reverend gentleman closed by saving that

The reverend gentleman closed by saving that the basis in question is the same that was adopted in England thirty years ago. When the Protestants of France examined the basis, they said they could not adopt it, and they did not. So it was with the Protestants in Germany, and the World Alliance wisely yielded the point, and did not insist upon the adoption of the basis. In his change of base, or more liberal construction of certain points, Mr. Case has the sympathy of the majority of his society, which is the largest religious society in the city.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. The Indiana State Teachers' Association meets in Indianapolis to-night, and will be in session

three days. The Committee to locate the grounds for the Iowa State Fair Association will meet at Des Moines the first Tuesday in January.

William B. Clevenger, of Morristown, Ind., thot and killed himself instantly on Saturday ast. Cause, embarrassments in business mat-

Four passenger cars for the LaSalle and Peru Street Railway arrived yesterday, and it is an-nounced that they will commence running on the let of layerthe 1st of January. The negroes in Alabama are rapidly contract ing with planters for next year's work. There is less talk of going West, and a better feeling prevails than for years.

On Saturday last, at Des Moines, Ia., the necessary pacers were filed and the name of a Mrs. Barker was enrolled as a Revolutionary pensioner, and she drew her pay at the rate of \$8

A DesMoines, Is., dispatch received at this office last evening, says: "You need not be office last evening says: "You need not be surprised to hear that the 150 vigilants who hung Howard have turned informers, and filed in-formation against themselves to save costs and

The Minnesota State Treasurer's report for the year ending Dec. 1 shows a balance on hand at the beginning of the year of \$218,398. The recepts for the year were \$1,112,812, and the expenditures \$1,148,059. Balance at the close of the year, \$183,151. The expenditures from the general fund were \$475,979. A telegram from Gen. Ord, received at Mil-waukee yesterday, says the demand for relief by grasshopper sufferers in Nebraska is urgent, and begs that supplies be sent on instantly. A large consignment of clothing is being shipped. The people of Milwaukee are responding with noble liberality, both in money and clothing.

A HARD CASE.

Rapids, Micb., the finest and han somest church edifice in the city, was dedicated yesterday. The church was througed during the morning and afternoon evening services. The dedication sermon was preached in the afternoon by the Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago. Nearly \$1,000 was then contributed to help pay the debt. The church cost \$17,000, and is \$1,100 in debt.

The Democracy and Liberals of Indiana have held a preliminary caucus and have agreed upon the necesity of a bill repealing the Baxter law. A committee has been appointed to prepare the measure, consisting of David Turpie, R. W. Harrington, and Frederick Rappaport. Turpie is a member of the Legislature and is a prominent candidate for Speaker of the House, and Harrington is a leading lawyer and an exmember of Congress.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

mportant Meeting of the Trustees of the Association.

They Favor the Removal of the Remains to the University Grounds.

The Legislature to Be Asked for

Scates, ten of the fifteen Trustees of the Douglas Monument Association met at that gen-tleman's office, Room 49 Ashland Block, corner of Randolph and Clark streets, yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Besides the presiding officer there were present J. H. McVicker, Vice-President; J. P. Chandler, Secretary; M. C. Stearns, John Hise, Gen. Frank Sherman, Dr. Burroughs, W. C. Goudy, and Leonard Volk.

The special object of the meeting was to con-

of the monument, and the removal of the re-

After a desultory discussion as to the line of action to be pursued and the feasibility of the proposition, Mr. Goudy moved that the presen grounds (2: acres) be sold, and the monumen moved to the University grounds.

It was explained that the proceeds of the sale would furnish ample means to complete the nonument, and that the consent of all the parties concerned had been obtained.

site was stipulated, there would be much oppo sition in the Legislature, on sectarian grounds Judge Scates thought the Association should have some definite plan of procedure. He was

Mr. Goudy did not believe that any appropriation to finish the monument could be obtained from the Legislature. If they had any authority to make the removal, he, for one, would vote for a change to the University grounds. He did not think it necessary to state any specific place in the bill to be presented before the Legislature.

Judge Scates thought

SOME DEFINITE PLAN
should be presented; they should adopt something to-night, and abide by the result.

Mr. Stearns agreed with the Chairman.
Gen. Sherman said that the Southern Penitentiary bill had defeated the monument appropriation.

The Chairman informed the meeting that he The Chairman informed the meeting that he happened to be present at the time the bill was before the Senate, and met Sam Buckmaster, who had been a warm, personal friend of Douglas. Therefore, supposing that he would assist in the passage of the bill, he requested him to do so. But, instead of so doing, Buckmaster began to make stock of it for the benefit of the Southern Penitentiary bill.

southern Penitentiary bill.

DR. EURROUGHS
said that the University was not a sectarian institution. Judge Douglas had framed the charter, and had made it a provision that no sect should govern it. In the election of Trustees deponing them. sect should govern it. In the election of Trus-tees denominationalism was not considered. He believed that the proposition to move the re-mains to the University grounds would meet with the approval of all fair-minded legislators. Dr. Burroughs, who, with Mr. McVicker, had been appointed a committee to obtain the con-sent of Mrs. Williams, formerly Mrs. Douglas,

Mr. McVicker offered the following amend-ment to the motion of Mr. Goudy, which was subsequently reduced to writing, and placed in the form of a resolution: subsequently reduced to writing, and placed in the form of a resolution:

WHEREAS, The Chicago University has tendered to this Association sufficient ground attached to the University, free of charge, for the erection of the Douglas Monument, and a guarantee on the part of said University to keep said monument, after its completion on said ground, in thorough repair; therefore, **Resolved,**That the President of the Association be authorized and directed to prepare, and cause to be presented to the Legislature of the State, a bill authorizing the Board of Directors (Trustees) of the Douglas Monument Association to sell the ground on which the remains of Senator Douglas now rest, and to apply the proceeds to the removal of the remains and the completion of the monument on the University ground.

The President then put the amendment to vote, and most of the gentlemen favored it; but the Chairman, being undecided as to the result, allowed further discussion before again putting the amendment before the week as put again he would say that at first he would have voted for the University site, but, after Dr. Burroughs' explanation, he did not think he would. He favored the removal of the remains to one of the cemeteries.

emeteries.

Dr. Burroughs explained that the gentleman Dr. Burroughs explained that the gentleman had misunderstood him; he said it would be of no special advantage to the University management to have the remains on their grounds, as it would entail additional esre. But he had no doubt that the Trustees would be willing.

Mr. Goudy said he would not remove the remains unless covenants were entered into by the University Trustees. He did not care, he said, where the monument was placed, so long as it was in Chicago and themoney could be obtained to complete it. If it were placed in a cemetery the trouble and expense of caring for it would be avoided.

Mr. McVicker's amendment was then put to a vote and carried, Gen. Sherman and Mr. Goudy opposing it.

opposing it.
Dr. Burroughs moved that a committee be

appointed to

CONFER WITH THE TRUSTEES

of the University as to the obtaining of an
agreement from the latter for the occupancy of
the grounds by the Association.

Messrs. Gondy. Voik, and McVicker were

had always accompanied their reports to the Legislature, and he advised the sending of one. He stated that \$75,000 would be required for the

On motion of Mr. Stearne, Judge Drummond
as elected as Trustee, to serve for the long

term—until 1882. On motion of the Secretary, the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh was elected as Treasurer, to serve until 1877

President—Judge W. B. Scates, Vice-Prenaent—J. H. McVicker, Secretary—Joseph P. Chandler, The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

THE "CITY OF PEKING."

En Route from New York to San Francisco.

The Stoppage at Rio de Janeiro.

People and Things in the Brazilian Capital.

Failure of an Attempt to Repair the Injured Propeller.

The Steamer Proceeds on Her Way, and Reaches Panama in Good Time.

The following is a second interesting letter received from the young Canadian gentleman, passenger on the steamship City of Peking, which we have been allowed the privilege of publishing. We notice by the New York Herald that the vessel passed through the Straits of Magellan, Nov. 23, fifteen days out from Rio Jaeiro; and we have since heard that she arrived at Panama on the 21st inst., having made remarkably good time.

THE LETTER. STRAMSHIP CITY OF PEKING, RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 3.-We arrived in this harbor two weeks ago yesterday, in order to repair the propeller; but it is now probable we will go out in the same condition as we came in. There are no dry docks in Rio large enough for this vessel to go into. So, immediately on our arrival,

THE COFFEE-DAM
which we brought with us from New York was taken on shore to be put together. In about ten days it was finished, and, on the second Thursday after our arrival, was towed out to the vessel. It resembled in shape a high Mansard roof turned upside down, and in size was 31 feet long by 21 feet wide, and 20 feet deep. In order to be successful in using it, they required smooth water; but, unfortunately, there was rather a ossing sea. By Thursday evening they had sunk it to the level of the water by attaching pig-iron to the bottom, and then towed it to the stern of the vessel, ready to sink it beneath the

rudder in the morning.

During the night the bay was rather rough, and in the morning they went to work on the dam; but as soon as they began to take away he braces, preparatory to sinking it lower, they all came off at once, and THE DAM SPLIT APART

n several places, while the waves kept dashing it about with violence. By the time they hauled t back to the shore again, it was a complete wreck. After this, a diver was employed to go down and investigate the actual condition of the screw, and find out how much of the two blades

were broken off. I believe about 3 feet of one and 4 feet of the other are still remaining; and the Captain says she is in a better condition than he thought for. It would take about a month, if not more, to build another coffer-dam; and there is no doubt it is a great expense to the Company, having

isco

IN OUR PRESENT CONDITION.

We will probably leave Rio on Sunday next.

It is rather unexpected to me, for I thought they would remain here longer, and make sure to repair their propeller before starting out again.

They calculate on reaching the Straits in about ten days; but it will, of course, make considerable difference whether the winds are favorable or not.

or not.

The climate of Rio is delightful,—the air being The climate of Rio is delightful,—the air being clear and balmy, though at times the sun is very hot. The natives do not mind that, however,—the women wearing low-necked and short-skirted dresses, and going bareheaded.

The native men give an unfavorable impression, going about as they do, in a half-unde condition. In carrying bundles or jugs, they always carry them on their heads, which they do without the alightest rouble. out the slightest trouble.

Slavery in Brazil is NEXT TO ABOLISHED; and, after the present race of slaves are out, their children will be free. All the streets are excellently paved with stone, and street-cars run on all the principal streets and to all the suburbs of the city. They very much resemble our open cars, except that they are drawn by mules, and run along very

ast and smoothly. Very few horses are to be seen anywhere, and Very few horses are to be seen anywhere, and those generally poor-looking things.

The city is well provided with parks. Two of them, though small, are especially beautiful, viz.: one containing a large statue in brouze of Don Pedro I.; and the other the Passeio Publico, which is neatly laid out, and filled with tropical plants of all kinds. In it are fountains playing, two obelisks, and a paved esplanade facing the bay. Ostriches walk the paths.

Inclosed are a leaf and a sprig which I blucked in

Inclosed are a leaf and a sprig which I plucked in The BOTANICAL CARDENS, some 5 miles from the city. The former is from the plant Pas; the latter, I think, is a native of India, but I do not know the name. The garden, situated in the direction of Botafago (one of the principal suburbs), is a very extensive and beautiful park, situated in the midst of some very high mountains. On entering, the first object of attraction which meets the eye is a long avenue of stately palm-trees, planted very evenly, and extending for a long distance, to the other side of the garden. There are likewise two similar rows on the right and left sides as you enter. Tropical plants of all descriptions are here cultivated; among which may be mentioned the various kindsof paim-trees, screw-pines, bananas, bamboo-bushes, bread-trees, and many others; also, a large assortment of foreign plants. The flowers also are beautiful; but many—such as geraniums, cactuses etc.—do not seem to flour-the any letter than to Northern clares. geraniums, cactuses etc.—do not seem to flour-ish any better than in Northern climes.

perantums, accuses etc.—Io not seem to nourish any better than in Northern climes.

THE CITY ITSELF

presents all the appearance of a busy and extensive commercial capital; but, compared with
any of our large Northern cities, seems very
crowded and unclean. The buildings are built
principally of stucco and stone. The former becomes dingy with age, and peels off, which gives
an appearance of decay to the city. There are,
however, many particularly good public buildings, such as the new Post-Office, Emperor's
Palace, railway station, and many others,—built
chiefly of stucco intermixed with stone. The
churches are numerous, and, as a rale, are fine
editices, ornamented with towers and turrets,
and their interiors richly gilded and frescoed.

The better class of the community reside almost exclusively in some of the delightful
suburbs, such as Botafago, Tejuco, San Christove, etc.

BOTAFAGO.

a bay 3 miles from the city, appears like an inland lake, completely land-locked, and surrounded on all sides by lofty and romantic mountains, of the richest verdure. Fino residences, built of stucco in various colors, and richly ornament-

the highest peak around Rio. At 3 o'clock we went up the mountain in a diligence drawn by five mules. It was a charming ride. The road is very winding, and finished like a city avenue, —macadamized, and provided with gas-posts at regular intervals. After forty-five minutes we reached White's Hotel, which is pretty near the summit; and, after resting a quarter of an hour, returned at a much faster rate. The view of the city from there was very fine, and the scenery sublime, broken here and there by deep chasms and small waterfalls.

Sunday Evenino, Nov. 8.—We expect to leave here to-morrow, and once more put out to sea. Yesterday the

Yesterday the

EMPEDOR OF BRAZIL
honored us with a personal visit. He is a finelooking and well-proportioned man,—about the
age of 50, 1 imagine.
Friday and Saturday our vessel was loading more coal. They took 400 more tons on, I believe, which is probably enough to carry us through the Straits. I underwiand we are to stop at a place called Lota, in Chile, to load sgain with coal. It is cheaper, I hear, at that port,

and the harbor is good. In that case we will not stop at Valparaiso.

I went on shore on Friday for the last time, I suppose, in Rio. I bought a small Portuguess Testament. There are not many to be had in

Testament. There are not many to be had in Rio.

In my state-room I have hung up what they call a monkey here, viz.: an earthen jug of a peculiar shape, used for keeping water cool. They are cheap things, and many of the passengers also invested.

THE TIME
the remainder of our voyage will take is calculated in the following manner: Twelve days the Straits of Magellan; five days to pass through them; and twenty days from the Straits to Panama, where we remain some days; twelve days from Panama to San Francisco. My Christmas dinner I expect to eat in the Pacific Ocean, if all's well.

J. R. K.

OBITUARY.

Gerrit Smith. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Hon. Gerrit Smith died at about 12:30 to-day, at the residence of Gen. John Cochrane. Mr. Smith, in company with his wife, arrived in town on Thursday, for the purpose of spending the holidays among his friends. He was in remarkably good health, his cheek as ruddy, his eye as clear, his voice as

on last Saturday night, while sitting in the parlot with his family. Financial stringency is supposed to be the cause.

**DUBQUE, Ia., Dec. 28.—A young girl, named Margaret Lutzinger, living in Ceutre Township, a few miles west of this city, committed succide on Sunday night by hanging herself in a cowshed. She disappeared from the house Sunday afternoon, and could not be found. In the morning the girl's father went to the shed to milk his cows, when the horrible spectacle of his daughter's lifeless form suspended from a beam met his view. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all billious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in med-cal science to have invented a remedy for those stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a peretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of ortain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendoncies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the

est medicines are those provided by nature in the com non herbs and roots of the fields. These Pills open the bowels and correct all billions de-



THE BUSINESS OF THIS COR-PORATION is confined exclusively to the receipt and care of Savvestment. No commercial or general banking business transacted. SUMS AS SMALL AS ONE DOL.

children may deposit money so that no one else can draw it. INTEREST at the rate of 6 per

One Dollar or more. THOSE DESIRING TO INVEST their savings upon real estate security at a higher rate of interest than can be safely paid or savings Deposits, should call at this Sank and examine its INVESTMENT

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

CHOICEFLOWERS

New Year's Receptions. FRENCH IMPORTED GOODS. BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS FEATHER BANDS, OSTRICH TIPS,

"POPULAR PRICES."

WEST MADISON-ST. Websters'

LADIES' GOODS.

We have largely reduced the prices of Evening and Reception Costumes, and offer the remaining stock at much less than real value, to sell them quickly.

Capital is a gay place for at least six months in the year. And here arises a necessity, which some enterprising young men have observed and supplied by the publication of a sort of social Globe, the Figaro, as they call it. It is a national society magazine, stored with all sorts of Cap tal gossip. One has only to read it solemnly igh to learn something of the sayings and of everybody in Washington, the items are not readable it is because those sayings are not witty and those doings lack wisdom. But apart from the usefulness of the Figure as a means communication which must take the gossing out of the mouths of the dear creatures, and orce their conversation into some other channel, it may become arbiter in matters of taste and stiquette, and prevent such dismal contretemps he the correspondents sometimes report among the leaders of society. While we thrill with joy lo learn that Mrs. Senator SMITH has contributed one more to the census, and ache with melancholy at the announcement that Mrs. Judge Jones has a cold in her head, or stiffen our acks with patriotic pride to read that Miss Georgie, daughter of Congressman Brown, is a praceful dancer, we rest peacefully in the antici-Pation that there will be no more hitches between Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. as to which is to make the est call. Hereafter let Messrs. Wilcox and lows be the oracles of fashion, and their utter-

Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, having intimated his belief that the GLADSTONE assault upon the ples of the Catholic Church would not exand to this country, and having thereupon bonneeled the largest decent liberty in the mator of religion as a necessity of our position as a people, the New York Freeman's Journal takes im sharply to task, and says the question is "Whother there rests in us the nerve, or, to speak more Christianly, the conscience and the humble speak and the humble speak more Christianly, the conscience and the humble speak more characteristics." minible spirit of obedience to the Church of Jacob Winsor, an old citizen of Grand Rapids, Christ, to obey God rather than man,"—God be-

The Rev. W. W. Case Becomes a Liberal" Christian.

And Proves It by Charging Bigotry and

Supt. Walling on the track of Charlie Ross, he

why do the papers insist on inflicting his reeking

lic, his subjects told him that he would be better appreciated in the Grand Republic. He died A Detroit father purchased a tool-chest for his

John Q. Starring, the late Cashier of the United States Express Company of this city, died at his residence yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, after an illness of over one year, during the duties of his office. Mayor Colvin, in whose employ the deceased had been engaged for some eighteen years, considered him one of the most

Count Jaubert, who recently died, once attacked Marshal Soult with a number of epigrams, and the Marshal, meeting him at a reception of the Court of Louis Philippe, turned his back on him

shal held out his hand, and the Count's success

CASUALTIES. FELL UNDER HIS ENGINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Sharon, Pa., Dec. 28.—On Saturday last two young ladies named Castie and Katie Hodge were drowned. One of them attempted to cross the ice at Trout's Island, 5 miles north of this

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIS COMPANION. PORTSMOUTH, O., Dec. 28 .- Michael Gatley,

Authority. ' Agreeable to a call of the President, Judge W

sider a proposition for the SALE OF THE PRESENT SITE

mains of the distinguished dead to the Chicago University grounds.

Gen. Sherman remarked that if the University

have some definite plan of procedure. He was opposed to having the monument in a public park, and to moving the present site.

Gen. Sherman stated that, if the Association had had no alternative plans the monument would have been completed. He had endeavored to obtain the passage of the bill before the last Legislature, but there were so many plans that nothing could be accomplished.

Mr. Goudy did not believe that any appropriation to finish the monument could be obtained

sent of Mrs. Williams, formerly are. Douglas, to the removal of the romains, reported that the lady's assent had been given to the removal of the remains to the University grounds, and to no other place.

Mr. M'VICKER'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. McVicker offered the following amend-

Mr. Goudy read a draft of a bill which it is proposed to present to the Legislature in order to obtain authority for the removal of the remains to the University grounds, and the erection of a monument thereon.

The Chairman stated that

He stated that \$75,000 would be required for the monument, and it would be well to insert in the memorial that the proceeds of the proposed sale would cover that amount.

The Secretary presented the resignation of David A. Gage, as Treasurer and Trustee, and it was accepted. Mr. Chaudler also announced that a vacancy in the Board had occurred by reason of the death of Judge S. W. Fuller.

On motion of Mr. Stearns Judga Drummond.

There having been no annual meeting, and the present officers holding over, they were re-elected as follows:

Vanderhoff, the famous Shakspearean reader, has hit back at Talmage in these words, which the godless newspapers are wickedly trying to circulate widely: "I know of no single profession—I want to weigh my words—I know of no single profession which has produced, in proportion to its numbers, so many and such flagrant instances of crime, such gross immoralities, such breaches of confidence and trust, as well as of the divine law, of which they are supposed to be the examplars, as the elected profession."

his cheek as ruddy, his eye as clear, his voice as firm, his step as clastic, as they had been for many years. He had made arrangements to meet Charles O'Conor. On Saturday he arcsaverly, and said to Mrs. Smith that he had slept uncommouly well, stating that he had not spent so merry a Christmas for a long time as on the day before. While dressing, his utterance suddenly became indistinct, and he was gently borne to a bed, barely able to say, in a fame tone, "Very weak." He immediately became unconscious. He seemed to be suffering under a combined attack of apoplexy and paralysis.

SELF-MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 28.—W. T. Thornberg, liv ng at Windsor, near here, shot and killed himself on last Saturday night, while sitting in the parlor

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

rangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calcinel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by those Pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow com-plexion and cleansing of the tongue.

Amole directions for use accompany each box of Pills.
Prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, at their
Principal office, corner Sixth and Archete., Philadelblia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price, 35
conts per box.

this vessel lying here, The average cost per diem is said to be about \$500.

After telegraphing New York the condition of affairs, it is decided that we shall go out again, and continue through the Straits to San Fran-SAVINGS BANK.

LAR received from any person, and a bank book furnished. MARRIED WOMEN and minor

cent per annum, is paid on sums of

CERTIFICATES.

MILLINERY GOODS.

TRIMMED GOODS.

241

of stucco in various colors, and richly ornamented, surround this bay. This is the favorite place of residence with the highest classes.

Yesterday I went, with the Purser and Doctor, out some miles to the foot of

THE MOUNTAIN TEJUCO, the highest peak around Rio. At 3 o'clock we went up the mountain in a diligence drawn by

FINANCIAL.

In these last days of the year the mercantile trade of the city busies itself with taking stock and settling accounts. There is a general cessation of active buying and selling. In consecution of active buying and selling. In consecution of active buying and selling. quence of this quietude, there is a slackened demand for loans, and the banks find business dull. There is more of a demand telt from grain and provision men, who are borrowing to carry property that will change hands with settlement day, but this indicates no change in business. It s merely a transfer from one hand to another.
Rates of discount remain 10 per cent to regu-

larcustomers, with concessions to good outside borrowers with satisfactory collaterals. Street rates are 8@18 per cent; real estate loans are 8

New York exchange was weaker yesterday.

There was a good demand for it. Large amounts are now being sent East for the settlement of are now being sent East for the settlement of interest payments due in New York from Western municipal, railroad, and other corporations on the first of the year. Sales were made at 25 @60c premium between banks for \$1,000. More exchange is being made than a week ago.

The orders from the country for currency are small, as are the receipts. It is estimated on good data that since the 1st of November, \$15,000,000 have been sent from this city to Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. In the entire West probably \$30,000,000 have been disbursed in the same period.

bursed in the same period.

This withdrawal of currency will affect the This withdrawal of currency with a meet the statements of the condition of the National Banks towards the close of the year, for which the Comptroller of the Currency is expected to call in a few days. There are five statements required in a year,—the calendar, not the fiscal year,—and but four have yet been called for.

year,—and but four have yet been called for.
The clearings were \$3,600,000.
The Hartford Times says that counterfeits of
the \$10 notes of the Farmers' and Manufacturers'
National Bank, of Foughkeepsie, are circulating
in the vicinity of Hartford,
The New York Stock-Exchange Governing
Committee have resolved that no bonds shall hereafter be admitted to the list unless engraved by
some responsible bank-note comdany.

committee have resolved that he bonds shall here after be admitted to the list unless engraved by some responsible bank-note company.

The farmers of Labsing, Tompkins County, N. Y., who voted bonds in aid of the unfortunate Midland Railroad, voted last year to repudiate the bonds, and this repudiation has been reaffirmed by a town meeting recently held. The New York Journal of Commerce makes this the subject of a leading editorial, in which it "regrets to see that the infamy of town-bond repudiation is creeping Eastward." Several towns in Western New York have declined to pay the coupons of bonds issued by them to the slidland Road. The only hope of the holders of these bonds, the Journal thinks, is in the United States Courts, which have uniformly rejected the pleas of irregularity in issue on which municipalities base their refusal to pay.

United States Treasurer Spioner in his last report calls the attention of Congress to a serious issue of unauthorized paper-money in the South. The same abuse is bracticed in some of the mining regions of the North. This unauthorized circulation censists of the notes of municipalities and consists of the notes of municipalities and consists of the notes of municipalities. mining regions of the North. This unauthorized circulation consists of the notes of municipalities and manufacturing corporations. In certain localities at the South, particularly in Georgia and Alabama, almost the entire circulation consists of such issues, that are put out as change and are worthless to the holder, except in the place of issue. The present law levying a fine of 10 per cent on the notes of any town circum required corporation, does not be circulated to the constant of the

town, city, or municipal corporation, does not reach the evil. The only effectual way to suppress the nuisance would be to make it a misdemeanor to issue any such paper. There is legal paper money more than enough to supply the peeds of the whole country. To extirpate this heater and despresses superpox would create a bestard and dangerous currency would create a demand for some of the greenbacks that are now in excess, and would tend, noticeably, if not greatly, to appreciate their value:

CHICAGO GOLD-MARKET.

H. J. Christoph & Co., bankers, 75 South

Clark street, quote gold: 10 o'clock, 111%@ 111%; 11 o'clock, 111%@11; 12 o'clock, 111%@111%; 2 o'clock, 111%@111%; 3 o'clock, 111%@111%; 2 o'clock, 111%@111%; 3 o'clock, 111%@11%; 3 o'c BONDS AND GOLD.

Freston, Kean & Co. quot	0 .	
	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	121%	122
United States 5-20s of '62	114	1141/
United States 5-20s of '64	115%	116
United States 5-20s of '65	117%	118
6-20s of '65-Jan. and July	120%	1207 (@ 101)
5-20s of '67-Jan, and July	121%	121%@122
5-20s of '68-Jan, and July	1211/2	121%@122%
10-408	114%	114/2@115
United States new 5s of '81		113% @113%
United States currency 6s, ex, in	it. 117%	117%
Gold (full weight)	111	111%
Gold exchange	111%	11136
Sterling, sixty days' sight		4.86
Sterling, sight		490%
Cable transfers		492
Chicago City 78	99 16 &	int
Cook County 78		
LATEST.		

NEW YORK, Dcc. 28 .- Customs receipts, \$182,dishursements \$9 111 000 Total

Money, 31/2@4. Prime mercantile paper, 5/2 Sterling quiet and firm at 4851/2@486 for sixty-

Sterling quiet and firm at 485%@486 for sixty-day, and 480@490% for sight.
Gold opened at 112 and closed at 111%, the two extremes of the day. Carrying rates, 2@3. Clearings, \$51,000,000.
State bonds quiet and nominal. Railroads firm. Governments firm.
Stocks opened steady, and advanced %@% before the cail. Wabash was exceptionally weak, and declined from 23 to 21%, recovered on call to 21%, and declined later to 20. All the balance of the list became unsettled and weak after midges. Wabash rallied to 21, and other active class improved %@%. During the last hour Wabash broke to 19%, and the remainder of the list declined %@1 per cent. The decline in Wabash was due to a reported decrease in the December carnings, and cont. The decline in wabash was due to a reported decrease in the December earnings, and the general market was affected by rumors of the failure of a large dry-goods house not named. Sales aggregated 140,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Pacific Mail, 21,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwestern, 5,000 Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore. 7,000 Ohios, 30,000 Wabash, and 9,000 Union Pacific.

Coupons, '65118 4	10-408115
Coupons, new,120%	Currency 68
STATE	BONDS.
Missouris97%	Virginias, old35
Tennessees, old78	N. Carolinas, old23
Tennessees, new78	N. Carolinas, new121/4
Virginias, new37	,
STOC	KS.
Canton 58%	St. Paul 36%
Western Union Tel 79	St. Paul pfd 57
Quicksilver 3314	Wabash 19 %
Adams Express116	Wabash pfd 25
Wells-Fargo 831/	Ft. Wayne 931/4
American Express 62	Terre Haute 6
U. S. Express 62	Terre Haute pfd 25
Pacific Mail 3634	Chicago & Alton104
New York Central 101	Chicago & Alton pfd. 108
Erie 273	Ohio & Misstssippi .: 31%
Erie pfd 44	Cleve., Cin. & Col 68
Harlem 127%	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.1071
Harlem pfd125	Lake Shore 80%
Michigan Central 8216	Indiana Central 9%
Pittsburg&Ft. Wayne 8834	Illinois Central 98%
Northwestern 4216	Union Pacific stock 34%
Northwestern pfd. 601/	Union Pacific bonds. 9134
Rock Island 101%	Central Pacific stock 96
New Jersey Central, 107	Del., Lack. & W 109

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec ord Monday, Dec. 28: Park av, 212% ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 27% x125 Park av, 212½ ft w of ¿dnecion st, n f. 27½x125
ft, dated Dec. 27
North Wood st, 46 ft s of McReynolds st, w f.
24x100 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 16. w f.
24x100 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 16. w f.
24x100 ft, dated Oct. 31
Leavitt st, 50 ft n of LeMoyne st, w f. 24x150
ft, dated Feb. 10; 1873
Wicker Park av, 225 ft s e of Robey st, s w f.
25x150 ft, dated April 24
Wicker Park av, 225 ft s e of Robey st, s w f.
25x143 7-10 ft, dated Dec. 25
150 8-10x125½ ft, dated Dec. 25
Psoria st, 100 ft n of Washington st, w f.
25x143 7-10 ft w of Ashland av, n f. 25x150
ft, dated April 7.
Page st, 51 4-10 ft n of West Kinzie st, w f.
228 ft, dated April 7.
Page st, 51 4-10 ft n of West Kinzie st, w f.
224 gt, dated My 16
Place of Robey st, n f. 25x150
ft, dated April 7.
Page st, 51 4-10 ft n of West Kinzie st, w f. 26x
Flournov st, 50 ft w of California st, s f. 25x
Flournov st, 50 ft w of California st, s f. 25x Page st, 51 4-10 ft n of West Kinzie st, w f, 26x
128 ft, dated July 16
Flournov st, 50 ft w of California st, s f, 25x
124% ft, dated Nov. 10
Hubbard st, 199 6-10 ft w of Wood st, sf, 99 6-10
x217 ft, dated Dec. 21
Polk st, 148% ft w of Central Park av, s f, undivided % of 100x123 8-10 ft, dated Nov. 4.
Milwankee av, 150 ft n w of Hunston st, n e f,
25x100 ft, with building, dated Dec. 28.
Fremont st, 100 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 50x125
ft, dated Dec. 22.
South Water st, 160 ft w of Dearborn st, n f, undivided % of 20x148 ft, dated Dec. 17.
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7:
FROM THE COURT-HOUSS.
Forty-third st, 525 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x
125 ft, dated Dec. 22.

MONEY AND COMMERCE. Lot & Block 1, of Heintz's part N 1/4 N 1/3 of B

COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock

	BECEIPTS.	SHIPM	CENTS.
	1874. 1873.	1874.	1873.
Ellown hala	14,859 12,967	10,573	14,547
Flour, bris	98,893 187,490	40,778	
Wheat, bu Corn, bu	98,893 187,490 68,894 43,795	22,398	4,792
Oats, bu	32,735 35,440		5,259
Rye, bu	1,620 3,590	1,100	1,425
Barley, bu	11,320 23,700	3,854	
Grass seed, lbs.	bs. 62,866 133,220	45,960	
Flax seed, lbs !	44,180 113,700	00.000	470
Broom-corn, los		80,000	
Cured m'ts, lbs	lbs 474,671 405,140	1,011,010	1,910,823 506
Beef, bris	70 560	730	405
	111.210 91.230	701,706	227,058
Lard, Ibs	29,990 45,3"0	80,000	85,520
Butter, ths	79,744 69,575	65,420	49.400
Tailow, fbs Butter, fbs Dres'd hogs, No	No 4,286 1,557	2,427	1,998
Live hogs, No	0 2,277 9,393.	4,478	4,205
Cattle, No	417 1,362	956 202	1,124
Sheep, No	215 156	198,010	95 551
Hides, ibs	407,815 101,745	1,087	85,551
Highwines, bris	42,080 220,398	59,990	242,441
Potatoes, bu	350	360	
Potatoes, bu Lumber, feet. Shingles, No	226,800 82,000	726,300	322,000
Shingles, No	. 985,000 450,000	350,000	4,936,000
Lath		8,000	10,000
Salt, bris	150	2,457	2,445
Alea the foli	oliowing, without	comparis	ons:
Also the lon		Received.	
Danking Do			100,750
Poultry, 108		19	100,100
Game plos	8		
Eggs pkgs			
Cheese, bys			94
Dried fruits, lbs.	lbs		
Green apples, br	brls	455	
		. 318	208
		257	20
Withdrawn	n from store on S	aturday	for city
	a: 5,182 bu whea		
	1,350 bu rye, 1,577		
The followin	ving grain was insp	ected in	to store
	forty-eight hours		
	londay morning: 2		
226 cars No. 2	. 2 do, 62 cars No.	3 do, 8	cars re-
ected do. 4 ca	cars no grade (302	wheat):	36 cars
	corn, 71 cars No.		
	245 corn, of which		
ears white oats	ats, 19 cars No. 2	lo, 8 cars	rejected
	o. 1 rye, 4 cars N		
	car No. 1 barley, 1		
	do, 4 cars rejecte		
ars, or 228,00	,000 bu. Inspecte	l out, 1	5,625 bu
	6 bu corn, 2,808 b		
		a oute,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
ye, 2,578 bu b			
Through rate	ates from Chicago	to Liverp	ool are
low quoted at	at 98c in gold per	100 lbs 1	for lard
	ovisions. To Glas		
1.00 for laid,	rd, and 87% for	pork, be	ber, and
acon.			
	on the motion to	expel Mr.	Sturges
	ard of Trade, which		
	tion will be regim	ed to-da	v. The
y an injunctio	kent open from 12		

The voting on the motion to expel Mr. Sturges from the Board of Trade, which was suspended from the Board of Trade, which was suspended by an injunction, will be resumed to-day. The polls will be kept open from 12 till 1 o'clock.

The receipts of hogs have fallen off to summer figures, and, as a consequence, packing is virtually suspended for the holidays. Of course it is only a suspension. Even those who believe in the shortest possible kind of a hog crop, and think that we are now on the tail end of it, do not suppose that the tip of the tail has been reached yet. The people who control the hog movement probably concluded that the packers would not care to operate during the holiday week, except at their own prices, and that quotations would recede on any but small receipts. Hence they are holding back, and will probably

continue to do so till next week, after which packing will again be in order.

The greater strength in wheat yesterday was probably due to a practical application of the old saw that "no news is good news." New York was inactive till late, and the British markets were closed for the holidays. Hence there was no outside encouragement to higher prices, and the fact that the receipts were larger than usual was depressing in its tendency. Our markets do sometimes go by the rule of contraries. ontinue to do so till next week, after which

Hence they are holding back, and will probably

The deal in old corn is more of an enigma than ever. Everybody expected that prices would be advanced 4@5c yesterday, on the shorts, whereas the market barely held its own. The reason is probably the fact that the receipts of old corn wery larger than expected, several other lots being also on the way here. Some operators averted that the shortsge cannot be anywhere near so large as has been represented. anywhere near so large as has been represented

mywhere near to large as has been represented—in fact, that it is almost nothing.

The leading produce markets were quiet yesterday, pork being the only important exception to the statement. The receipts were on the increase, but the shipments were also somewhat larger than the recent average.

We note that there is now affoat in this harbor 148 600 by wheat and 95 800 by corn. 148,000 bu wheat and 95,800 bu corn.

The dry-goods market is dull in most departsiderable movement is now anticipated until af-ter the close of the old year, when, it is be-lieved, a healthy, active trade will spring up. In the market for staple and fancy groce-

ries there was only a light business doing orders being comparatively few, and generally for small amounts. Prices of most lines were steady, the price changes being confined to a 1/2c decline in common to fair molasses sugar, and an advance of a 1/2c in common to the confined to a 1/2c in common to fair molasses sugar, and an advance of a 1/2c in common to fair molasses sugar sug mon and roasting grades of Rio coffee. Butter and cheese were quoted quiet at unchanged prices. No new features were developed in the canned goods and fish markets. Dried fruits were duil, and most imported varieties were easier. Coal, wood, pig-iron, bagging, and leather were unchanged. Oils were generally firm—the only notable exception being extra lard, which was "off" 2c.

The demand for lumber continues light, and prices are unchanged. The hardware dealers mon and roasting grades of Rio coffee

prices are unchanged. The hardware dealers report a quiet business at recent prices. Metals are firm in sympathy with New York, and copper especially is likely to advance after the let of January. The shipments of salt continue liberal for the time of year, and the market is firm, the stock of some qualities heigh insplicant, it is for the time of year, and the market is firm, the stock of some qualities being insufficient, it is thought, to carry the trade until spring. Broom-corn was active and firm. Seeds, hops, and wool were quiet and unchanged. There was less inquiry for hay, and, under larger receipts, the market was weak for nearly all descriptions. Hides sold at the recent prices. Poultry and game were very dull. The offerings were large, and the weather had for holding hone dealers. and the weather bad for holding, hence dealer were anxious to sell, and prices were lower al

The following Tree SEABOARD.

	18	74	C*1873.
	Week end'g	Week end'g	Week end'g
	Dec. 26.	Dec. 19.	Dec. 27.
ur, brls	66,773	67,437	55,400
eat, bu	354,609	389,872	762,000
n, bu	507,854	312,365	437,000
, bu	*****		6,437
k, bris	3,801	4.136	7,064
d, hs		5,462,572	3,694,000
on, ibs		7,966,714	11,675,000

*From five points.

*Provisions.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, in a speculative way, and higher. The market opened strong, under the fact that hogs were in very light supply; but the resulting advance in the prices of product brought out free sellers, and that caused a reaction. There was little in the tone of advices from other points to influence the market, which was, therefore, chiefly a local one. Several lots of cash product changed hands, mostly to fill options for December, and it was the demand for these which caused the early advance; the shorts having held off in hopes of a decline, till they found a poor prospect of filling in at lower pricess.

decline, till they found a poor prospect of filling in at lower prices.

MESS POIK—Was moderately active, the aggregate sales slightly exceeding that of Saturday. The market averaged 30@37½c higher, but was very irregular, and closed weak at the inside prices of the session. Seller February opened at \$19,30, and advanced to \$19,50, then dropped to \$19,27½. A total of 16,250 bris was reported sold on Change, at \$1.19@1.19½ cash; \$19,10 seller January; \$19,27½.619.50 seller February; and \$19,50 eller January; \$19,27½.619.50 seller February; and \$19,50 eller March. In the afternoon the market was moderately active at unchanged prices. Sales were made of 8,750 bris, at \$18,90@18,95 for January; \$19,25@19,27½ for February, and \$19,25@19,27½ slore February; and \$19,55 seller March.

Closed at \$18,90@18.95 cash or seller January; \$19,25@19,27½ slore February; and \$19,55 seller March.

Prime mess pork was nominally unchanged at \$16.75

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noon, 20,000 hs short ribs sold at \$9.45. Closed at 6½ (66½c for green shoulders, 96.9½c do for long clear, 9½6.9½c do short ribs, 9½6 do short clear, and 9½6 10c do hams. Sweet-pickled hams (15 h average) at 10½(611c. Mests in salt 10 to 15 days quoted at 6½ (66½c for shoulders, cash or seller January, 6½c do seller February, 7c do seller March, 10ŋ clear, 9½c; short ribs, 9½6.9½c cash or seller January; do seller February, 9½c; do seller March, 9½c; short ribs, 9½6.9½c cash or seller January; do seller February, 9½c; do seller February, 10½c; do seller March, 10½c. Boxed meats ½c higher than loose. Long cut hams, 10½(611c. Grasse—Nominal at 6610c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and hominally unchanged, at \$2.5 for mess, \$9.25 for extra mess, and \$20.006.20.50 for hams.

Tallow—Quoted at 86.8½c.

Breadstuffs.

ary.

RYE-The market was stronger under very light offerings and a comparatively good inquiry. Fresh No. 2 sold at 99(@99%c, and regular was quoted at 98c. Rejected sold at 95%c, and No. 1 was quoted nominal at \$1.01. Sales were: 2,000 bu No. 2 at 99@99%c, and

ejected at 95 %c.

BARLEY—The market was very dull. The offer-DARLEY—The market was very dull. The offerings were fair; but, except a light inquiry early for cash lots to fill orders, there was no demand from any source. No. 2 cash regular sold at \$1.22%, the asking price Saturday, but receipts in A., D. & Co.'s were about 2c lower, selling at \$1.26%. No. 3 was also lower, selling at \$1.05 in North Side houses. One car of rejected sold at \$1.01. Sample lots were very quiet; sales were made at \$1.12 and \$1.23. Seller January sold to a limited extent early at \$1.23, and was offered afterwards at \$1.22%. Seller February was nominal at \$1.24 sellers. Sales were: 8,200 bu, chiefly No. 2, at \$1.22%.

S.200 bu, chiefly No. 2, at \$1.27\(\frac{1}{2}\).

General Markets.

ALCOHOL.—Was steady at \$1.95\(\overline{0}\).

ALCOHOL.—Was steady at \$1.95\(\overline{0}\).

BUTTER—The market was without visible change, either in the character of the demand or in prices. Local and outside buyers were ordering with fair liberality at the annexed quotations: Choice to fancy yellow, 30\(\overline{0}\).

Gommon, 17\(\overline{0}\).

CHEESE—Retusina quiet and steady. Sales to a liberal aggregats were effected at 7\(\overline{0}\).

CHEESE—Retusina quiet and steady. Sales to a liberal aggregats were effected at 7\(\overline{0}\).

COOPERAGE—Fork barrels were easier, selling at \$1.25\(\overline{0}\).

COOPERAGE—Fork barrels were easier, selling at \$1.25\(\overline{0}\).

Sales to whisky barrels, \$1.95\(\overline{0}\).

Sales to whisky barrels, \$1.95\(\overline{0}\).

Sales to whisky barrels, \$1.95\(\overline{0}\).

Sales to whisky barrels, \$1.90\(\overline{0}\).

Sales to General Markets.

circle flour neading, 12,030, 1331.

DRESSED HOGS—The offerings were larger, and sellers made concessions of fully 100 per lb, white shippers took hold rather more freely, but the weather was threatening warm, and many were diposed to move cautiously. Sales were made, dividing on 100 lbs, at \$7.00c37.50, and, dividing on 200 lbs, at \$7.50c3 8,00. Straight heavy weights sold at a shade above \$9.00. Light weights sold at \$7.40. Sales \$32 head and 4 cars.

cars.
EGGS—Were quoted at 24@25c.
FURS—Were salable at the annexed prices. The re-

ceipts were moderate. We qu	ote:		
	Northern.	W	estern.
Mink No. 1, small to large \$2	.60@2.50	\$1,123	(a1.25
	10@ .90	.10	@ .50
Raccoon, No.1, small@large	.45(a) .70	.40	60 .60
Raccoon, Nos. 4@2	.10@ .45	.10	@ .40
Muskrat, fall	.23		.22
Muskrat, winter	.25		.24
Muskrat, kittens	.08		.08
Skunk, black, prime	1.37%		1.25
Skunk, striped, prime	15@ .90	1	5@ .90
Otter, No 1	8.00		6,50
	.00(25.50	1.00	@4.50
	.00@9.00		2
Wolf, No. 1, large mountain.	2.00		1.75
	25@ 1.25	.25	Q1.25
Wolf, No. 1, small prairie	.75		.70
	.50	.10	@ .50
Beaver, choice, per 15	2.00		1.25
Beaver, stagy and heavy	.80		.70
Marten, No. 1	3.00	The same	*****
Bear, No. 1, black	12.00	+	10,00
Cross fox, No. 1 2.	50@ 5.00		2.50
Red fox	1.75		1.50
Gray fox	.75		.75
Kid fox	.40		.40
Wild-cat, average	.25	10	.25
	100 .75	.10	65,
Opossum	.15		.15

Deerskin in hair, red and short blue, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b, 40c; do gray, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb, 30c.
FRUITS AND NUTS—Nearly all descriptions of imported fruits show weakness. The demand has failen off very materially within the past few days, and holders show more anxiety to realize. Figs, cirrons, dates, and loose Muscatel raisins ire quoted lower. No change was apparent in the market for domestic dried. Nuts are more quiet and steady. We now quote jobbers' prices, as follows: Forbion—Dates, 9@10c; figs,drums, new, 113@13%c; French prunes, new, 13@13%c; French prunes, new, 13@13%c; rence, 17%galfs/c; figs, layers, new, 20@21c; Turkish prunes, new, 13@13%c; French prunes, new, 15%galfs/c; disc, new, 11%galfs/c; Zante currants, new, 7@3%c; citron, 3%c34c; lemon ped, 21@22c. Domestre—Michigan apples, 3@9c; Indiana and Illinois, 6%gaff/c; content, 6@6%c; peaches, halves, 6@3%gaff/c; domixed, 6%gaff/c; dopared, 25%gaff/c; disc, pitted cherries, 32@30s. Nutrs—Filberts, 13 (@14c; aimonds, Terragona, 26@25c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 13@41c; Brazils, 11 (@12c; peachs, Texas, 12%Gaff/c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@3c; African peanuts, 5%gaff.
GREEN FRUITS—The market is still in a very un-Deerskin in hair, red and short blue, W M, 40c; de

ats, 5 4 (26c. GREEN FRUITS—The market is still in a very un-GREEN FRUITS—The market is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. Quantities of apples are decaying, and many barrels have been sold at 75c@\$1.00 to peddlers and parties who intend making them into cider. The stock is believed to be slowly decreasing. Other fruits were unchanged: Lemons, \$5.50@\$3.00; Messina do, \$4.50@\$5.00 per box; Valencia do, \$12.00@\$1.300 per case; apples, per brl. \$1.50@\$2.50; cranberries, \$10.00@\$11.50 per brl; Malaga grapes, \$4.50@\$6.00 per keg.

13.00 per case; appaes, per bri. 8.1.00@4.3., Cranberries, \$10.00@11.50 per bri; Malaga grapes, \$4.50@
6.00 per keg.
GROCERIES—The changes in goods coming under
this head were confined to an advance of \$\circ\$ in common and roasting Rio coffee, and \$\circ\$ decline in common to fair molasses sugar. Sirups and molasses are
meeting with a free inquiry, and are generally firmer—
notably New Orleans molasses. Spices are dull and
easier. Rice, soaps, candles, etc., remain about steady.
We quote:
RICE—Patna, 7\(\chi_0^2 7\%\)c; Rangoon, 6\(\chi_0^2 7\circ\$; Carolina, \$6@3\(\chi_0^2 \circ\$; Carolina, \$6@3\(\chi_0^2 \circ\$; C)
\(\chi_0^2 7\%\)c; Culsiana, 7\(\chi_0^2 7\%\)c; Cay, No. 2, 29@
30c; choice to fancy Rio, 21\(\chi_0^2 23\(\chi_0^2 \circ\$; good to prime
do, 22\(\chi_0^2 23\(\chi_0^2 \circ\$; Costa Rica, 22\(\chi_0^2 23\(\chi_0^2 \circ\$; C)
\(\chi_0^2 7\circ\$; C)
\(\chi_0^2

Forto Rico molasses, 50@58c; common molasses, 38 (243c.

SPICKS-Allspice, 17@18%c; cloves, 50@58c; cassia, 31@38c; pepper, 27@28c; nutmegs, No. 1, \$1.30@1.40; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAFS-German Mottled, 6%(27c; Golden West, 4%(28c; White Luly, 6, \$6@5%c; White Russian, 5½@6c; True Blue, 6%(26%c; White Russian, 5½@6c; True Blue, 5½@6d; Childen Russian, 5½@6c; True Blue, 5½@6d; Childen Russian, 5½@6c; True Blue, 5½@6d; Childen Russian, 52@6d; Childen Russian, 52@6d; Childen Russian, 52@6d; Childen Russian,

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO,
CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,413 head. Wellfatted cattle, of all weights, were in good demand and
sold af quite as good prices as prevailed on any fay of
last week. There was not a very full assemblage of
buyers, but the wants of those in attendance were
equal to the supply, if we except a few scattering lots
of thin, rough stock. Sales were at \$1.75@d.50,—
principally at \$3.50@6.00. The highest prices obtained
were \$6.30, by Gregory, Cooley & Co., for 14 head,
averaging 1,395 fbs; and \$6.50, by Strader, Wadsworth
& Hall, for 48, averaging 1,393 fbs. The market closed
stead.

steady.	arket closed
CATTLE BALES.	
	v. ? Price.
24 Texas cattle 7	89 \$2,60
20 Texas cattle	49 4.00
20 Texas cattle	
34 Texas cattle	93 4.50
18 choice steers	
14 extra steers	
	99 . 5.00
18 good steers	70 5.40
18 choice steers	02 6.00
19 rough fat steers	
25 cows 9	
36 fair steers	
48 choice steers	
61 choice steers	36 6.15
16 good steers	45 5.15
18 choice steers	00 6.15
15 butchers'	53 4.30
48 extra steers1,39	93 6.50
34 good steers	72 5.30
11 stockers 7	41 2.62%
11 stockers 9:	
24 Texas cows	
	18 2.40
12 scallawags 7	97 1.75
16 choice steers	02 6.00
16 choice steers	
HOGS-Received since Saturday, 7,400.	The market
was as active as the limited sunnly would	Acco timbo

most received since Saturday, 1,00. The market was as active as the limited supply would admit, and was firm at Saturday's quotations for all descriptions, and 5-610c higher for choice. Between packers and shippere the supply was absorbed before noon, at \$5.00 (36.4) for inferior to common, at \$6.506.70 for modium, and at \$6.7667.00 for good to choice smooth, even droves. There were two or three sales of extra

			1	OG SAI	ES.			
Vo.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
02	233	\$4.25	, 41	2.0	\$0.25	58	211	\$5.00
50	323	6.20	58	196	6.37 %	39	214	6.60
41	294	6.90	128	180	6,35	38	268	6,65
54	294	6,90	-75	142	6.40	45	255	6.65
02	299	6.95	136	233	6.50	48	269	6.65
53	221	6.75	: 41	218	6.50	31	247	6.65
48	2.0	6.75	48	189	6.35	55.	282	6.80
46	289	6.75	113	174	6:25	44	366	6.80
88	213	6.75	48	181	6.25	52	292	6.85
22	241	6.75	65	240	6.40	57	270	6.80
50	304	7.25	71	207	6.60	108	277	6.85
56	280	7.00	66	222	6.65	58	282	6.80
81 .	364	7,10	144	214	6.65	720	225	6.85
76	325	7.10	31	171	6.05	92-	270	6.70
4.4	376	7.15	67	166	6.25	42	191	6.70
12	301	7.10	80	180	6,45	49	299	6,70
16	270	6.30	189	215	6,85	107	199	6.70
18	240	6.10	1			1		

SHEEP—The receipts since Saturday have been only 436, and with a fair inquiry, both from local and outside buyers, holders found it an easy matter to close out at full prices. We quete the market steady and firm at \$1.006.4.39 for poor to medium, and at \$4.756 6.50 for good to extra.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,980, making 6,550 for the week, against 8,550 last week. Demand quite equal to the supply, and the market fully recovered from the depression of Thursday, closing firm at 94,613% of for common to prime native steers; 88,610% for Texans, with 2 cars choice Texans at 11½c. Sales include 6 cars Hilmels steers, 7½ cwt, at 11½6,13% of 6 cars do, 6 cwt, 11½6; 7 cars do, 7½ cwt, 11½6; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, 11½6; 7 cars 6,7½ cwt, 12½613½6; 6 cars 10wa steers, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 11½6; 7 cars Missouri steers, 7½ cwt, 12½613½6; 6 cars 10wa steers, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 1 cars Missouri steers, 7½ cwt, 12½613½6; 6 cars 10wa steers, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 1 cars Missouri steers, 7½ cwt, 12½613½6; 6 cars 10wa steers, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 1 cars Missouri steers, 7½ cwt, 12½613½6; 6 cars 6,000; 2 cars Texans, 4½ cwt, 8½6; 6 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 6 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 6 cars do, 6½6; cwt, 10½6; 6 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 6 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 6 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 6 cars do, 6½ cwt, 10½6; 6 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 6 cars do, 6½6; cwt, 10½6; 6 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 6 cars do, 6½6; cwt, 10½6; 6 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 6 cars do, 6½6; cwt, 10½6; 6 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 6 cars do, 6½6; cwt, 10½6; 6 cars, 6 cwt, 10½6; 6 cars do, 6½6; cwt, 10½6; 6 cars, 6 cwt,

4% owt, 8%c; 6 cars, 6 cwt, 10%c; 2 cars do, 6% cwt, 11%c.

SHEEP—Receipts yesterday and to-day 5,670, making 19,650 for the week, against 8,650 hast week. Market slow and weak, especially for heavy stock, with moderate business at 5@fc, with a few of the best retailed at 7%cff-yc. Sales include 5 cars ohio sheep, 85 hbs average, at 6c; 1 car do, 85 hbs, 5%c; 2 car do, 74 hbs, 5%c; 1 car do, 88 hbs, 6c; 2 cars do, 188 hs, 6%c; 1 car do, 86 hbs, 5%c; 1 car lindiams do, 90 hbs, 5%c; 1 car do, 86 hbs, 5%c; 1 car lindiams do, 90 hbs, 5%c; 1 car do, 86 hbs, 5%c; 1 car ho, 80 hbs, 5%c; 1 car lindiams do, 83 hbs, 5%c.

Swink—Arrivals yesterday and to-day, 10,700, making 39,500 for the week, against 40,950 hast week. Live, quiet at 6%cff-yc, with 3 cars at 7@f7yc; dreased, firm, at 8%cfb for city, and 8%c for western.

Receipts of Live-Stock—In New York for the year 1874, exclusive of horses and mules, were 454,033 beeves, 3,676 milch cows. 104,712 calves, 1.165,653 sheep and lambs, and 1,774,221 hogs, an increase over last year's totals of 41,289 beeves, and a decrease of 1,025 milch cows, 11,266 calves, 41,062 sheep, and 184,—168 hogs.

EAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts for the last four days, 242 head, making for the week 4,269 head. The supply for yard sales light, and since Friday last have been about 12 cars; the balance were all through stock. No business of any account has been done since up to this evening; not enough to quote. Hoos—Receipts for the four days, 2,475 head; total for the week, 10,940 head. Philadelphias, \$7.40\(\alpha\), 7.00; Vockers \$7.40\(\alpha\), 7.00; 1.00

for the week, 10,940 head. Philadelphias, \$7.40@7.50; Yorkers, \$7.00@7.10. SHEEP—Receipts for the last four days, 5,500 head; total for the week, 14,300 head. Best, \$6,50; good, \$5,75@6.00; medium, \$5.00@5.20; common, \$3.00@4.00. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Hoss—Receipts, 1,590; not enough to make a market; nominally at \$6.00 37.00.

CATILE—Receipts, 800; unchanged; little doing; good to choice native steers, \$4.50 6.25; inferior to fair butchers, \$2.50 3.25; common to prime Texans, \$2.00 3.75.

\$2.00@3.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28.—Hogs—Firm; receipts 4,855; sales common at \$6.50@7.00; fair and medium; 75.00@7.75; good packing, \$7.20@7.30; bulk sales \$7.20@7.30; all sold; shipments, 575.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

London, Dec. 28.—The amount of bullion that has gone into the Bank of England, on balances, to-day is £229,000.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.—11 a.m.—Flour, 228,623a 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9a 6d,69s 9d; spring, 8a 8d,69s 3d; white, 9a 10d,610s 2d; club, 10s 4d,610s,8d. Corn, 39a 3d,639s 9d. Pork, 84s. Lard, 64s 8d. Liverpoot, Dec. 28—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady. Rest unchanged.

BLONDON, Dec. 29.—Consols—Money, 91%,691%; account, 91%,692; *65s, 106%; *67s, 107; 10-40s, 104; row 5s, 103; New York Central, 93; Erie, 24%,624%; preferred, 41.

© 24; preferred, 41.
Tallow 47s 6d(647s 9d.
Tallow 47s 6d(647s 9d.
Livraroot, Dec. 28.—Breadstuffs quiet. Chesse,
69s. Hams, fong cut, 50s. Shoulders, 37s. New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Dec. 28.—Business dull with importers commission houses, and jobbers. Cotton goods ruled quiet in first hands, although there was freed demand for grain bags by the Western trade. Chinis and shirting prints in limited demand, but dark fan cies moved slowly. Kentucky jeans of medium grade in fair request, and worsted coatings are being delivered on former orders.

firm but quiet. The want of freight-room is the great obstacle to business. Millers are buying to a limited extent. Winter is firm but quiet. Sales are 90,000 bu, part Saturday, at \$1.11 for No 2 Chicago spring in store, \$1.09@1.10½ for No. 3 do, \$1.14@\$1.15 for No. 2 Miwaukee in store, and \$1.16 affact, \$1.21 for No. 1 Minnesota in small lots, \$1.26@1.27 for red Western, \$1.33 for white Indians, \$1.37 for white Michigan, and \$1.32 for white Geressee.

Balley—Is steady and quiet. Sales of 3,000 bu Canada East at \$1.40, and 2,500 bu two-rowed State at \$1.30.

Balley-Malt—Is quiet but steady. Sales of 3,000

Babley—Is steady and quiet. Sales of 3,000 bit wo-rowed State at \$1.40, and 2,500 bit two-rowed State at \$1.40 time.

Babley—Mait—Is quiet but steady. Sales of 3,000 bit wo-rowed State at \$1.40 time.

Oars—Without important change; mixed, on track, have been sold at very irregular figures. Sales are 46,000 bit new Ohio mixed, at 66% G88c on track, and 68% G89% caffoat; white, 69% G72c on track and afloat; State mixed, 676638% con track; Western mixed at 70c affoat; white, 69% G72c on track and afloat; State mixed, 676638% con track; G8% G89% on track, and 70c 72c affoat.

RYE—Lower and more plenty. Sales, 3,250 bit State at 92G G3c.

Conx—Irregular, bit more active; new more plenty and lower; old in demand and higher. Sales are: Western mixed at 88G 87c on track and afloat; do white at 85G 87c on track and afloat; do white at 85G 87c. do yellow at 85G 87c on track and afloat; old mixed at 95c in store, and 96G 97c afloat; Southern yellow at 86G 87c; do white at 87G 88c; Jersey yellow at 85G 87c.

Pork—Market duil and nominally unchanged. Sales 75 brls, including jobbing lots, of old mess, at \$19.75; new mess, \$20.50. For future delivery there were no dealings, with \$20.25 quoted for January and February options.

Labd—Firm and in fair demand. Sales, cash and

dealings, with \$20,25 quoted for January and February options.

Land—Firm and in fair demand. Sales, cash and regular included 192 tes at 13 11-16@1334c for choice Western steam; also, 170 pkgs prime city at 13% (@134c. For future delivery the dealings were quite liberal, and included 1,500 tes, December, at 13 11-16c; 500 do, January, at 13 11-16c; 1,500 do, February, at 13 13-16c; 250 do, March, at 1334c.

WHISKY—Prices are decidedly lower, with a fair demand. Sales of 250 bris at \$1.02.

FERIGHTS—The market is active, but rates are stronger. To Liverpool by steam, 16,000 bu grain at 114 (@13/4) d; by sali at 10d. For Giasgow—Steam, 1011/3/d; by sali 10d.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and nominally

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—FLOUB—Quiet and nominally

Grain-Wheat fair and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, Grain—Wheat fair and firm; No. 1 Milwaukes, 94%c; No. 2, 90%c; January, 90%c; February, 91%c. Oats fair and firm; No. 2 in store, 51%. Corn quiet but firm; No. 1, 97c. Barley higher and in fair demand; No. 2, cash and December, \$1.29; January, \$1.28; No. 3 steady at \$1.12%.

Provisions—Very firm but quiet, Mess pork, \$19.00 cash; \$19.25 February; \$19.50 March; prime mess, nominal at \$16.50; extra prime, \$13.75. Sweet-pickled hams, 10%@11%c, according to condition. Dry-salted aboulders firm at 6%c, loose; middles, 9%@10%c, boxed. Prime lard strong; steam, 13c: kettle, 13%c. Hoos—Live quiet and entirely nominal at \$6.50% 6.70; dressed firmer and in good demand at \$3.00% 8.25.

8.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; oats, 400 bu; wheat, 66,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; oats, 400 bu; wheat,

SAIPMENTS—FIGUR, 11,000 bris; Oats, 400 bu; Wheat, 43,000 bu.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; 3 cars No. 2 Milwaukes, \$1,060@1,07. Corn dull; car lots about 79c. Oats neglected. Rye and barley neglected.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Low grades scarce; no demand for other descriptions; double, \$5,00; treble, \$3,20@7,75c; choice, \$5,00@5.00.

GRAIN—Corn in fair supply, but dull; mixed, 91c; yellow, 92@93c; white, 93@90c. Oats dull; 74c.

BRAN—Dull 1; \$1,20.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime, \$24.00.

PROVISIONS—Fork nominal at \$19,50. Dry salt meats

Provisions—Pork nominal at \$19.50. Dry salt meats dull; 714.@574.@94.@1014c. Bacon quiet at 914.@1214.@13c. Sugar-cured hams dull and lower; 15c. Lard ull; tierce, packers', 13%c; refined, 14%c; keg 14 to C. Sugar-Good grades in demand: low grades dull;

uferior, 41/354c; common, 54/36c; good common o fair, 64/36/4c; fully fair, 73/74c; prime to choice, 73/683/c. MoLasses—High grades in demand and stronger; low grades dull; fair, 52@53c; prime to choice, 56@53c. Whisky—Dull; ordinary rectified, \$1.01; choice,

WHISKY—Dull; ordinary rectified, \$1.01; choice, \$1.03.

COFFEE—Firm; fair to prime, 17%@19c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at \$3.90.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

COPIN Standard white, car lots, 9c;

Onio State test, 10c; small lots, 1@2c higher.

RECETPTS—Wheat, 700 bu; corn, 2,450 bu; sais, 1,950 bu.

TOLEDO, ——
Tolepo, Dec. 28.—Flour—Steady and in moderate TOLEDO, Dec. 28.—Floure—Steady and in moderate demand.
GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand;
No. 2 white Wabash, \$1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\); ambor Michigan, December, \$1.10\(\text{c}\); February, \$1.3\(\text{c}\)
No. 1 red, \$1.12. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed, cash, December, and January, 70\(\text{c}\); May, 75\(\text{c}\); Cats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 57\(\text{c}\); Michigan, \$6\(\text{c}\); white, 68c.
CLOVER SEED—\$5.60.
DERSSED HOGS—\$7.75\(\text{c}\); S.25.
RECEIFTS—Flour, 400 bris; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 5.000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, wheat, and oats, none; corn, 8,000 bu.

Shoubu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Floure—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; red. \$1.08@1.10.

Corn in far demand at lower rates; 68@70. Oats
fair and firm at 89@62c. Rys dull and drooping
at \$1.09. Barley in light demand; holders firm.

OILS—Linseed oil steady; moderate demand at \$2c; lard oil steady; moderate demand at \$1.05@1.08.

EGGS—Quiet and weak at 25c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Steady and in moderate demand. PROVISIONS—Pork fair and firm at \$19.00@19.25, the

PROVISIONS—FOR rais and firm a \$10.00219.25, the latter asked at the close. Lard in good demand at full prices; steam, 13%@13%. Bulk meats in light demand; holders firm; shoulders, 6%@6%c; clear ris' 9%@9%c; clear, 10c, all loose. Bacon fair and firm at 8%@8%@11%@11%@11%@12c. Green meats held higher: no sales. higher; no sales.

WHISKY—Fair and firm at 96c.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, De

perfine. \$4.00@4.50; do extra, \$4.75@5.75; do family, \$5.50@5.00.

Ghan-Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 83%@34c in elevator; 75@78c on track. Oats dull; white Western, 65c; mixed do, 64c. Rye dull at \$1.00@1.02.

HAY-Unchanged.
Provisions-Dull and heavy. Mess pork, \$20.00.
Bacon-Shoulders, 9%c; clear rib, 12c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@14c. Lard, 13%@14%c for steam and refined Western.

BUTTER-Unchanged. PETROLEUM—Firm; nominally 5 1/35%c. COFFEE—Strong and higher; fair to prime Rio,

COFFEE—Strong and higher; fair to prime Rio, 18\(\) (a 19\(\) \(\) \\
\text{WHISEX}\)—Weak and declining; \$1.01\(\) (a 1.02.
\text{ST. LOUIS.}
\text{Value winter, \$1.05\(\) (\text{M} \)
\text{LOUIS.}
\text{LOUIS.}
\text{LOUIS.}
\text{Value winter, \$1.05\(\) (\text{M} \)
\text{Value winter, \$1.05\(\) (\text{M} \)
\text{Value of the location.}
\text{Day lower; \$1.00.}
\text{ Barley dull and nominal.}
\text{WHISEX}\)—Quiet at 97c.
\text{PROVISIONS}\)—Stronger, and, in some cases, higher prices are asked, but only small order trade for any article. Pork nominal at \$1.05.
\text{ Provision Prov

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesots family extra, \$5.25,26.00; Indiana and ohio do, \$5.75,66.25; high grades, \$7.00,67.50, Grain—Wheat duil; red Western, \$1.226,1.23; amber, \$1.25; white, \$1.35,61.40. Rye steady at \$1.00. Corn rather quiet; yellow, 80,638c; mixed Western, 84c. Oats duil; white, 64,666; mixed, 63c. Provisions—Pork duil; \$20,00,20.50. Lard, 13%, 6145,c.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.01.
BUTTER—Duil; choice Western, 34,635c; roll, 30,632c.

G32c.
CHESSE—Unchanged.
E408—Easy; Western, 28@29c.
PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, 84c; refined, 11%c.
CTOVER SEED—In fair demand at 8%@10c.
LOUISVILLE,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28.—FLOUR AND GRAIN—
Quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Fork firm at \$20.00. Bacon shoulders,
9c; clear rib, 11%c. Sugar-cured hams, 14%c. Bulk meats irregular, but firm; shoulders, 6%c; sides, 9%
@10%c. Lard, 14%@14%c; kegs, 15%c.
WHISKY—96c.

meats fregular, out that, G10'cc. Lard, 14%G14%c; kegs, 15%cc. WHISKY-96c. PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—Grain—Wheat quiet and prices unchanged. Corn dull; ear, 73c; shelled, 75c. PRINCEMUM—Crude in good demand for barge oil, for immediate shipment, at Parker's, at 94@94%c, Philadelphia delivery.

From the Boston Advertiser.

A correspondent at Nantucket, having seem the recent account of collisions and other in cidents in which that former Nantucket specialty

the recent account of collisions and other incidents in which that former Nantucket specialty, the whale, bore a conspicuous part, gives us the following from among his many reminiscences of the olden times:

"I see it reported that a vessel has been struck by a whale near the Gulf Stream, and another had her anchor hooked up by a whale and went out of a harbor much faster then she was ever known to go while under sail! This is not new in style to us here at Nantucket, as the striking a whale at sea, as you will perceive.

"Just 100 years ago the father of the late Walter Folger, the astronomer, was at anchor in Newfoundland, in one of the bavs, in one of our whalers, only a day watch on duty for the night, when they perceived the vessel was going with great speed out of the harbor. The man upon deck called all hands out, and when the captain got upon deck the vessel was soon supposed by the sensible skipper what caused the new movements, and the officer was instructed to cut the cable, and they at once put the bark back to her moorings.

"In November, 1807, the ship Union, Capt."

instructed to cut the cable, and they at once put the bark back to her moorings.

'In November, 1807, the ship Union, Capt. Edmund Gardner, who has just completed his 90th year, was only a few days from the island when he was struck by a sperm whale, and the ship immediately sunk. They took to the three boats, some twenty-three men, and in twenty days landed at the Azores all well. The ship Union was built in 1793, and was the first ship that ever had shipping papers or a contract between Captain, officers, and crew; all before that was done verbally. Then again we had the ship Essex, Capt. George Pollard, cruising in the Pacific Ocean away off store 165 deg. week, near the equator. When the boats were all engaged among whales the main's boat was stove, and he seturned to the chip to sapair her, and while so

engaged a large whale (sperm) came upon the ship, and with such violence as to make her heel and shake like an aspen leaf. The whale glanced off to windward, and when two miles to windward turned and came down upon the ship and struck her a most deadly blow on the bows, which caused her to beel over nearly on her beam ends, and back again only to fill and sink! This was in November, 1820. And when those men's story was related by letters—their sufferings in the boats, cating each other, and some of them my old playmates at school!—every one was overcome by its recital and would weep in the streets; for all of it was read in front of the Post-Office in a public way. The crew were in open boats on the ocean ninety days, and taken up on the coast of Chili, February and March, 1821.

1821.
"We have lost other ships in strange ways, and We had a "We have lost other ships in strange ways, and perhaps they went in some such way. We had a ship, Harmony, cruising on Brazil Banks in company with another of our ships—the Leo—in 1796, with only a small watch upon deck, in a beautiful night, when at midnight a whale leaped out of the water and lay square across the deck, and the ship was crushed and sank even with the water. The men came out in their night clothes and were taken on board the Leo and brought home to Nantucket. They never saved anything home to Nantucket. They never saved anything from the Harmony; all was lost. Each ship had at the time 400 barrels of oil on beard."

IN THE COURTS.

The Warren County Bond Cases Again.

Criminal Matters.

THE WARREN COUNTY BOND CASES. Judge Drummond decided yesterday the case of A. T. Post, vs. The Supervisors of Warren County, which was argued several months ago before him and Judge Davis, of the United States Supreme Court. The question was as to the legality of about \$200,000 of bonds issued by Warren County. Just before the bonds were issued, the late Gen. Harding, a tax-payer of the county, filed a bill and obtained an injunction against the issue of the bonds, on the ground that there were some defects in the election notices which called for a meeting to vote for the issue of the bonds. This injunction was afterward dissolved on hearing and motion, and the bonds were immediately issued. The case was afterward taken from the Warren County Circuit Court up to the Supreme Court, and there reversed.

The present case was brought subsequent to the decision of the Supreme Court by the plain-tiff, to recover the amount of some interestcoupons on these bonds, and the question of course was raised as to the validity of the bonds. A long and exhaustive argument was had for several days, and the decision has been somewhat postponed to allow Judge Davis time to ex-

unine the authorities cited.

Judge Drummond, in delivering the opinion on behalf Judge Davis and himself, said that the Supreme Court of the United States had substantially decided the points involved in the present case in favor of the plaintiff, and he hought the Supreme Court would hold, in case of an appeal, that the defendants would be obliged to pay the bonds and coupons, the plain-tiff being a bona-fide holder for value. Judgment was accordingly entered in favor of Mr. Post for the value of the coupons and interest. The decision of this case also governs that of two others similar in character,—that of George O. Maxey, and of the Portsmouth Savings Bank against the same defendants.

DIVORCES.
Schenck Havens filed a bill against his wife

Mary Allen, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion and cruelty.

SUPERIOR COURT IN SRIEF.

The Cock County National Bank sued G. W. Gage, D. A. Gage, W. M. True, and John A. Rice, for \$5,000. CIRCUIT COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Bernhard, David, and Meyer Hecht sued Gusave Mendelson for \$1,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Edgar D. In the matter of the estate of Edgar D. Pierce, proof of heirship was made. Nellie E. Pierce, one of the heirs, appearing by her guardian, and George W. and Frank Sherman Pierce, two of the heirs, appeared in person. Final account was filed and approved, and order of distribution and final discharge entered.

In the matter of the Town of Cicero, order of confirmation of assessment rolls Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, no objections having been filed.

The will of Magdelnna Fischer was proven, and letters testamentary issued to C. Fischer.

and letters testamentary issued to C. Fischer, under an individual bond of \$16,000.

The claim of Nicholas Staaden for \$9,963, against the estate of James L. Stark was allowed. This claim was money loaned to the decreased amounting to \$3,000, with according terms. eased amounting to \$3,000, with accrued inte

est to date.

In the matter of J. T. Daniels, an insolvent

solvent debtor; schedule approved, and debtor discharged. In the matter of the estate of Philip Dick-

In the matter of the estate of Philip Dick-scheidt, order to the executor, Phillip Doetah, to restore will within ten days.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Upon the arraignment of prisoners yesterday morning, the following entered pleas of guilty, and were remanded till Saturday, when they will receive sentence with other convicts of the term: Jerry Burns, larceny of coat from C. C. Collins; George Campbell, larceny of lead pipe from Charles Follansbee; Benjamin Collins, larceny of clothing from Henry T. Pitt; Joseph Carson, and John Keil, larceny of gas-fixtures from Henry Fuller; John Grimes, larceny of Carson, and John Keil, larceny of gas-fixtures from Henry Fulier; John Grimes, larceny of clothing and jeweiry from John Botcher; William Hes, larceny of \$700 from P. K. Bowen; August Merrold, larceny of a watch and \$3 from Maria Hoffman; Andrew Oleson, larceny of coat from R. G. Farum; Peter O'Brien, burglary at the saloon of John Kane; Charles Stewart, larceny of velvet and ribbons from Wadhams & Roundy; William Sigel, larceny of satchel and \$25 worth of wearing apparel from Kate McKing Roundy; William Sigel, larcety of satchel and \$25 worth of wearing apparel from Kate McKin-ney; Henry Fiedeman, driving away horse and buggy of Albert Stotzenbach; Edward Wilbur, robbing Emil Brown of \$12.35; George Williams, robbing Richard Bender of a watch and chain; Arthur Wood, obtaining money under false pretenses from W. P. Hickney.

Lizzie Myers, tried for assaulting Lizzie Shelton; verdict guilty, and remanded.

Louis Robinson, tried for robbery in assaulting Mr. Joseph Gruenhut with force and vision of the same property of the same propert

Louis Robinson, tried for robbery in assaulting Mr. Joseph Gruenhut with forceand violence, and taking valuables from his person; verdict guilty, and term of punishment fixed at imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years.

Anthony Morgan, tried on the same charge as

Anthony Morgan, tried on the same charge as accessory, was acquitted.

Mr. A. S. Trude, counsel for Father Forhan, appeared in Court and requested that an early day be fixed for the hearing of the petition for the writ of habeas corpus upon which it is proposed to liberate the Rev. Forhan from durance vile. The hearing was set for Monday.

Judge Tree ordered the following rules to be entered of record: entered of record:

entered of record:

Rule No. 1.—That no private counsel shall assume to appear on behalf of the people of the State of Illinois in any prosecution in this court without the special leave of the Court being first obtained, and only then when the State's Attorney or his assistant is actually present during the trial of the cause.

Rule No. 2—That no case shall be passed, continued, or postponed in this Court by reason of the engagement of counsel in any other court.

Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, will occupy the bench during the January term.

JUDGE MCROBERTS-58, 60, 62, 66, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 87 to 92, 94, 96, 97.

81, 82, 84, 85, 87 to 92, 94, 96, 97.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—F. M. Canfield vs. Tornes Becker, \$240.35.—Michael Kelley et al. vs. Joseph Quinn, \$402.06.—The National Bank of Commerce, of Chicago, vs. L. S. Baldwin, A. F. Slyder, and Caroline M. Baldwin, \$1,500.

JUDGE GARY—J. F. Warren et al. vs. S. J. Phelps, \$358.—E. L. Brown vs. Asahel Pierce, \$2,342.32.—W. P. Cragin et al vs. William Powell, \$392.50.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Philander Smith vs. Morton F. Hale, \$3,458.

JUDGE ROCERS—M. Freund vs. Hamilton Vincent, \$400.

JUDGE BOOTH—J. C. Hilliard vs. N. A. Shute, \$1,515.50.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The Instructions and Forms of the Post-Office Department.

Description of the New Stamps.

The set of instructions issued by Postmante The set of instructions issued by Postmaster Jewell to the officers of the Department in re-gard to the new newspaper and periodical postage law are so concise in their nature as to make them available for the purpose of extracting there-from general information for all parties inter-

In speaking of Sec. 5 of the act of June 23,

1874, they say:

This section provides that on and after the lst day of January, 1875, all newspapers and periodicals mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agency, shall be divided into two classes, and fires the postage on each, as follows:

First—On all newspapers and periodical publications addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Second—On newspapers and periodical publications addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued less frequently, than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

In explanation of Sec. 6 of the act, their

Under this section, on and after the 1st day of Yab uary, 1875, publishers and news-agents shall tends their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails, at the office of mailing, properly assorted into the two classes described above, so that thy may be weighed in bulk separately. The postage thereon must be prepaid, according to the weight of the sacks, by "special adhesive stamps "turnshed by the Department for that purpose; rodinary postages stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can the special adhesive stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can the special adhesive stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can the special adhesive stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can the sent of postage, and give a receipt from a book of bank form furnished by the Department for this purpose. The stamps will then be affixed to the stub of the receipt, and perforated with a punch for cancellation, and use blank spaces in the stube will be properly filled.

The stub-books are to be kept permanently in the Post-Office, ready to be produced whenever required by the Department.

Postmasters will also be required to render promptly, at the close of each quarter, on blank forms furnished for the purpose, a statement of postage collected from each publisher or news-agent during the quarter.

The special adhesive stamps, or newspaper and periodical stamps, as they have been termed, will be charged to Postmasters, and accounted for in the summanner as ordinary postage-stamps issued for asis to the public.

The proviso to Sec. 5 of the law (above) is as follows:

That nothing in this act shall be held to change or amend Sec. 99 of laws and regulations, as follows:

"Sec. 99. That the rate of postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies), periodicals and circulars deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office of its carriers, shall be uniform at lens such periodicals weighting more than 2 ounces shall be subject to a postage of 2 cents acch.

Fourth—Circulars, unsealed, I cen

FORM OF RECKIPT
which will be given to the publisher or news agent mailing the matter:

Received of periodical postage stamps amounting to dollars and cents, for postage on pounds of the periodical postage stamps amounting to dollars and cents, for postage on pounds of the pounds of the per pound, and pounds of the cents per pound.

Note—In case of a news-agent, the space for the name of publication may be left in blank. The publisher or news agent will preserve this receipt.

THE STAMPS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—F. M. Camfield vs.
Tonies Becker, \$240.38.—Michael Kelley et al. vs.
Joseph Quinn, \$402.06.—The National Bank of Commerce, of Chicago, vs. L. S. Baldwin, A. F. Slyder, and Caroline M. Baldwin, \$1,500.
JUDGE GARY—J. F. Warren et al. vs. S. J. Phelps, \$358.—E. L. Brown vs. Asabel Pierce, \$2,342.32.—W. P. Cragn et al vs. William Powell, \$392.50.
CIBCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Philander Smith vs. Morton F. Hale, \$3,458.
JUDGE ROGERS—M. Freund vs. Hamilton Vincent, \$400.
Letters for Santa Claus.
Several letters deposited in the Richmond Post-Office, evidently written by children, piainly indicated that they, anticipating the aunual visit of Santa Claus, wished to remind him of what they most desired. One of them was directed. "Santa Claus, sleigh drawn by eight reindeers." An open letter, directed simply "Santa Claus, "reads as follows: "Mr. Santa Claus, a big wagon,—not so very big.—four wheels, two packs popor-crackers, a Mother Hubbard book. Wilmer." Neilie wants a carriage and a baby and some candy. I wants a carriage and a baby and some candy. I wants a carriage and a baby and some candy. I wants a carriage and a baby and some candy. I wants a baby and candy, a little story-book.

LOVE ONE ANOT

The Western Avenue Bay Holds a Peace-Mee

A Report Recommending the Mr. Gordon's Resign

The Usual Charges Voting.

Is Tabled.

Silencing Unpleasant Spe Hymns and Praye

Two Brethren Slap One Anot

A business meeting of the mem Western Avenue Baptist Church western Avenue baptast Church
evening at the church. The mee
by the pastor, the Rev, John Gor
though its object was not stated,
the circumstances, well underst
tendance comfortably filled the ct
portion of the assemblage being la
In advance of the formal organ

meeting,
THE ADVISORY BOARD,
composed of the officers of the c
secret council in one of the ante
the organization and probable if

meeting were discussed.

After some delay, the meeting organized by calling J. W. Newla Moderator.

Deacon Rogerson opened the prayer, in which he invoked the D

upon the meeting.

The Moderator then stated one of the meeting to be to consider the Bestonation or whereupon Deacon Ives moved the of a committee of three to draft results. pressive of the sense of the con

The Chair appointed E. J. Ives, and J. M. Case as the Committe retired to an adjoining room. WHO MAY VOTE.

As soon as the Committee had Leak arose to inquire about the ri He did not want promiscuous vot questions arising during the event The Moderator replied that he to excuse all present who were no the congregation, and finding that the hint, suggested that business during the absence of the Committ J. W. Goodspeed, who for some

astray from the church, and who garded as the leader in the warfa pastor, at this juncture came to his the pastor had accused him of all n deeds, privately and publicly, in clof it, and he felt it but justice to his his determ. in his defense.

The speaker was here interrupted monstrations in the audience, when tor declared any further remarks direction ill-timed and out of order. Some good brother interrupted the starting the hymnecompanies.

by starting the hymn commer All hall the power of Jesus' n Let angels prostrate fall, in which the congregation joined no which the congregation joined seeming earnestness.

THEY RESORT TO PRAYE Following the hymn came a praymti-Gordon side of the house, fervent petition for wisdom and brone of Mr. Gordon's friends, not to trailed, followed in a prayer for his asking that wherever his lot might the Lord might be with and direct labors.

labors.

Δ Deacon then broke forth with

Jesus, lover of my soul, the singing of which was heart rapted by the coming in of the C Resolutions. THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee trio as they entered, carrying in his which attracted universal attemmen as the Committee had be with care, it was presume that its work had been don it not satisfactorily and that the that its work had been de if not satisfactorily, and that the prove worthy of long and thou eration. The paper upon which centered, and which proved the sig terchange of many brotherly inve-contortion of many naturally be-was soon in the hands of the Modi-read without delay, as follows:

read without delay, as follows:

Resoired, That as a church we record
from of the labors of our late pastor, i
Gordon, who, from our organization un
time, has been our earnest and devote
we do not think he has labored in we
contrary God's blessing has richly at
istry among us, and our constant grow
a large measure the result of
the Gospel; that while we
causes that have led to him
yet we believe that under existing circ
interests of both pastor and people ma
of his relation with us necessary, and to
accepted with the assurance of our lo
our earnest desire that, wherever God, in
lator, his ministry may be greatly as
blessed.

A SNAP JUDGMENT.

The moment the reading was con-The moment the reading was con Lewis moved the acceptance and adreport, and, cutting off all debate, parliamentary usage, the Modera question, which appeared to prevail.

Mr. Jamison here jumped to his fexcited, and called the attention of the injustice and informality of the The Moderator apologized, and report ready for consideration, when moved that it be laid on the one month. He backed his monervous but pointed speech, in which that he did not see the propriety the report, for the reason that it left in the same difficulty it had been for left the pastor on one side and the the other. The speaker was here

left the pastor on one side and the the other. The speaker was here by cries of "He's out of order," a telling the truth," etc. Order bei he resumed, and assailed the offichurch, especially the Deacon Deacons, claiming that the axplained his position, but cons refused to. He was to explain their conduct in the church of the truth of the constant of the constant of the truth of the constant o Mr. Lewis here interrupted the signature of the signature of the state umating that he was

Church.

Mrs. Goodspeed responded in that she was a member of the West Church until she had joined some of This led to some confusion, which by the Moderator inquiring if the basiness before the meeting.

The inquiry was answered by the

ER POSTAGE.

and Forms of the Department.

f the New Stamps.

tions issued by Postmaster of the Department in re-paper and periodical postage their nature as to make them surpose of extraction. urpose of extracting there-

5 of the act of June 23,

Sec. 6 of the act, the in

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periodicals intended to be sent
and news-agents shall tender
periodicals intended to be sent
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this act shall be held to change we and regulations, as follows: vate of postage on newspapers periodicals not exceeding 2 circulars, when the same are arrier office for delivery by the hall be uniform at 1 cent each; tore than 2 ounces shall be sub-mts each; and these rates shall

(excepting weeklies), whether d without regard to weight or

ad without regard ant each, als (other than newspapers), transient, not exceeding 2 transient, not exceeding 2 als (other than newspapers)
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nealed, I cent each. These rates go affixed, papers, excepted above, to reguse per pound, to be weighed in some of mailing, repapers to transient parties, I nees or fraction thereof, to be unps affixed.

Sec. 7 of the act of June 23. c. 7 of the act of June 23,

Sec. 7 of the act of June 23, as say: at regard to frequency of issue, abscriber actually, for the time in part, and published, are entistage through the mails; but the same (excepting weeklies), when carrier office for delivery by the shall be uniform at I cent each, brough the mails to be deposited as in the county where the same or in part, and published, to be he box or general delivery, or by ghed in bulk, and be subject to a per pound, to be prepaid at the tal adhesive stamps.

or RECEIPT of the publisher or news

Date..... per pound, at 2 cents

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THE STAMPS.
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iamining \$25,000 worth of the by forwarded to the Post-Office partment at Washington. He lenominations to be used were its, 3 cents, 4 cents, 6 cents, 8 cents, 6 cents, 8 cents, 60 cents, 12 cents, 18 cents, 24 cents, 60 cents, 18 cents, 24 cents, 60 cents, 12 cents, 18 cents, 24 cents, 60 cents, 18 cents

er with a Conscience.

The queer people to drive the stroit, Mich., if there is any he Free Press tells. It says: d-bound Michigan avonue can hat Griswold street, and the car is eight minutes away, the study. He knows just how anman in a hurry to lose seven or the peers through the window of a crowd he has. No one says or three minutes, and the is heart that no one will, when and paces the car. Another y, and a woman bangs open the and goes off mad. The driver softly, hoping that the rest of ill start some subject of conce minutes slip away. Only two w, and he begins to smile and other minute slips away, and he ing, when up jumps a man, ront door, and shouts: "The driver of this 'ere car?" The driver of this 'ere car?" The driver of two clothes-pins and is alams the door, all the passents, and the driver wishes that er with a Conscience.

LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

The Western Avenue Baptist Church Holds a Peace-Meeting.

A Report Recommending the Acceptance of Mr. Gordon's Resignation Is Tabled.

The Usual Charges of Illegal Voting.

Silencing Unpleasant Speakers with Hymns and Prayers.

Two Brethren Slap One Another's Faces.

A business meeting of the membership of the Western Avenue Baptist Church was held last evening at the church. The meeting was called by the pastor, the Rev, John Gordon, and, although its object was not stated, it was, under the circumstances, well understood. The at-tendance comfortably filled the church, a large portion of the assemblage being ladies.

In advance of the formal organization of the meeting,

THE ADVISORY BOARD,

THE ADVISORY BOARD,

THE ADVISORY BOARD,

THE ADVISORY BOARD,

The regularly fortnightly meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons was held last evening in the Grand Pacific Hotel,

secret council in one of the ante-rooms, where the organization and probable business of the President, Dr. Bartlett, in the chair. meeting were discussed.

After some delay, the meeting was formally

organized by calling J. W. Newland to act as were in order. Moderator. . Deacon Rogerson opened the exercises with

prayer, in which he invoked the Divine blessing upon the meeting.

The Moderator then stated one of the objects of the meeting to be to

CONSIDER THE RESIGNATION OF MR. GORDON, whereupon Deacon Ives moved the appointment of a committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the congregation upon

the subject. The Chair appointed E. J. Ives, A. L. Brown and J. M. Case as the Committee, who at once retired to an adjoining room.

WHO MAY VOTE. As soon as the Committee had retired, Mr. Leak arose to inquire about the rights of those present who were not members of the church. He did not want promiscuous voting upon the

questions arising during the evening.

The Moderator replied that he would be glad to excuse all present who were not members of the congregation, and finding that no one took the hint, suggested that business was in order during the absence of the Committee. CHOKED OFF.

J. W. Goodspeed, who for some time has been astray from the church, and who has been regarded as the leader in the warfare upon the pastor, at this juncture came to his feet. He said the pastor had accused him of all manner of evil privately and publicly, in church and ou of it, and he felt it but justice to himself to put

The speaker was here interrupted by some demonstrations in the audience, when the Modera-tor declared any further remarks in the same direction ill-timed and out of order.
Some good brother interrupted the confusion by starting the hymn commencing,
All hall the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall,

in which the congregation joined with great

THEY RESORT TO PRAYER.

Following the hymn came a prayer from the anti-Gordon side of the house, which was a fervent petition for wisdom and brotherly love. One of Mr. Gordon's friends, not to be outgeneraled, followed in a prayer for his future good, exhibit that phoravar his lot, might be east that asking that wherever his lot might be cast that the Lord might be with and direct him in his

A Deacon then broke forth with

Jesus, lover of my soul, the singing of which was hearty, until inter-ripted by the coming in of the Committee on Resolutions.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee headed the trio as they entered, carrying in his hand a paper which attracted universal attention, Inasmuch as the Committee had been selected much as the Committee had been selected with care, it was presumed generally that its work had been done carefully. If not satisfactorily, and that the report would prove worthy of long and thoughtful consideration. The paper upon which all eyes were centered, and which proved the signal for the interchange of many brotherly invectives, and the contortion of many naturally beautiful faces, was soon in the hands of the Moderator. It was read without delay, as follows:

read without delay, as follows:

Resoived, That as a church we record our appreciation of the labors of our late pastor, the Rev. John Gordon, who, from our organization until the present time, has been our earnest and devoted paster; that we do not think he has labored in vain, but on the contrary God's blessing has richly attended his ministry among us, and our constant growth has been in a large measure the result of his preaching of the Gospel; that while we regret the causes that have led to his resignation, yet we believe that under existing circumstances the interests of both pastor and people make a severance of his relation with us necessary, and that his resignation, tendered the church on Sunday, Dec. 13, be accepted with the assurance of our love for him and our carnest derire that, wherever God may call him to labor, his ministry may be greatly and continually blessed.

A SNAP JUDGMENT.

A SNAR JUDGMENT.
The moment the reading was completed, Mr. Lewis moved the acceptance and adoption of the report, and, cutting off all debate and abusing parliamentary usage, the Moderator put the question, which appeared to prevail.

Mr. Jamison here jumped to his feet, no little excited, and called the attention of the Moderator to the injustice and informality of the action.

The Moderator prologized and declared the tatted, and called the attention of the Moderator to the injustice and informality of the action.

The Moderator apologized, and declared the report ready for consideration, when Mr. Jamison moved that it be laid on the table for one month. He backed his motion with a nervous but pointed speech, in which he said that he did not see the propriety of adopting the report, for the reason that it left the church in the same difficulty it had been for so long; it left the pastor on one side and the officers on the other. The speaker was here interrupted left the pastor on one side and the officers on the other. The speaker was here interrupted by cries of "He's out of order," and "Is no telling the truth," etc. Order being restored, he resumed, and assailed the officers of the church, especially the Deacons and explained his position, but the Deacons refused to. He wanted them to explain their conduct in the church, and wanted other proof than their mere assertion of anything. He was satisfied that the Deacons had suppressed the facts in connection with the giving of the letter to brother Goodspeed.

Mr. Lewis here interrupted the speaker by instanting that he was

Air. Lewis here is errupted the speaker by inlimating that he was

DEVIATING FROM THE TRUTH.

This tended to fire the ardor of Mr. Jamison,
who proceeded to say some harsh things, or at
least some things that made some of the officials
tel very much as if they were out of humor.
Is said it was an outrage that the pastor should
be made to bear the sins of the Deacons. He
was opposed to covering the Deacons and exposing the pastor. His remarks were followed
with loud and continued applause.

In reply Mr. I ves read from the pastor's resignation to show that there was no difference between kim and the Deacons.

Mr. Goodspeed again came to his feet loaded
with an explanation of his connection with the

of the resignation of E. J. Ives, E. W. Case, J. Rogerson, and C. T. Chandler as Deacons.

Mr. Lewis moved to lay the resignations on the table indefinitely, which prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Scribner the meeting adjourned.

AT IT AGAIN.

After adjournment Mr. Goodspeed again stood after adjournment Mr. Goodspeed scan stood up to make his explanation. No one seemed very anxious to hear what he had to say, and after several vain attempts to be heard, he again subsided, promising to speak his piece at a more favorable season.

subsided, promising to speak his piece at a more favorable season.

WHEN SMITTEN ON ONE CHEEK, ETC.

The crowd tarried in the aisles and around the altar for some time after adjournment, especially such as had been more active in the fight of the evening. Many angry words were passed, prefaced with "Dear brother," or "Dear sister," and, finally, the sweetness of words led to the earnestness of blows. On going out of the church, but while yet within its sacred doors, Mark Frost, an overgrown youth who enjoys the benefit of a great deai of Sunday-school training in the church, made an objectionable remark to Mrs. Coyne, accusing her, it was claimed, of talking too much in the meeting. This offended Mr. Coyne, who was by her side, who gently slapped Mr. Frost on the right cheek. Instead of obeying that old Bible lesson, and turning the left to be smitten, he raised his hand and retalisted by slapping at Mr. Coyne. The good brethren and sisters at once closed in upon the scene and prevented the blows being followed up. Thus ended the business meeting of the Western Avenue Baptist Church last evening. It was fortunate for the pastor that his engagements elsewhere precluded his presence.

In the absence of Dr. Danforth, whose dray ings were not fully prepared, voluntary papers

Dr. Etheridge read a brief account of female irregularities which were successfully treated by electricity. Dr. Davis inquired if any of the members had

difficulty in determining the diagnosis of RELAPSING FEVER. He narrated a case in which a patient had recovered from fever, which in every symptom, excepting increased gastric derangement, presented recovery; but the patient relapsed, and

was now slowly convalescent. He had abundant treatment of quinine. The case was somewhat unusual in this country. It was a question if we had the same class of disease in this country as nad the same class of disease in this country as in Europe.

Dr. Bartlett drew attention to a case in which a patient had relapsed every Thursday for ten weeks, notwithstanding the large administration of quinine. When quinine and blue mass were given he improved, but unless in double quantity the effect was not as anticipated. The patient was finally removed from the premises in which he resided. It was subsequently found that at high water there was an overflow of the main sewer under the house. The removal of the patient insured his recovery.

The removal of the patient insured his recovery. Dr. Bartlett had no doubt relapsing fever oc-Dr. Bartlett had no doubt relapsing fever oc-curred in this country.

Dr. Davis explained the position of the domi-cile of the patient in the case in question, which showed that he lived up-stairs, and, further, that his wife was threatened with the same disease.

County Physician, Dr. Henrotin, detailed an account of the removal, in consultation with Dr. Hooper, by lateral incision, of a tumor from the uterus, in which he was successful notwithstanding some abnormal condition of the parts.

Dr. Johnson, after briefly alluding to the changes which convey during centation read as

changes which occur during gestation, read ac-

counts of certain clinical cases in which applica-

as the active agent had been found successful in retroversion and sub-involution of the womb. The effect of the application was, by stimulating the organs, to induce contraction. The administration was attended without pain.

In answer to a question, the Doctor thought that the solution of ergot, which he stated had been given in the treatment, would have a generally beneficial effect.

Dr. Rock, had, found great, benefit in using a FUMING NITRIC-ACID

ally beneficial effect.

Dr. Peck had found great benefit in using a flexible catheter instead of an Emmet application in applying fuming nitric acid. Dr. J. N. Hyde submitted a case of contagious impetigo, which had been mistaken for smallpox. The patient, under this error, had been

pox. The patient, under this error, had been sent to the small-pox hospital, where this disease had been contracted, and the sufferer died. The speaker wished to draw attention to the fact that recent medical observation tended to sitow that all pus was contagious.

Dr. Jackson mentioned a case in his ractice of sigmoid-shaped enlargement of a muscle in the neck of a child, which was accompanied with near the party of the dependent of the state of the sitory of the state of the sta

Whereas, Dr. John Bartlett did, on the 10th of vember, 1873, read to this Society a paper giving scription of a marsh-plant from the Missispipi. rague bottoms, with a consideration of its genetic relations to malarial diseases, and Whereas, This paper has since been published as one of the productions of this Society, and Whereas, The theories advanced in this paper have not since received, so far as known to us, either confirmation or refutation, and Whereas, It is desirable in the interests of medical science that a matter of such importance be given a careful investigation; therefore, be it Resolved, That a committee of at least five members of this Society be chosen—of whom two, at least, shall be microscopists—with instructions to wait upon Dr. Bartiett, and carefully investigate such evidence as he may have to offer bearing upon the theories advanced by him, and to report it writing, at their earliest convenience, the result of this investigation.

The following Committee was appointed in

The following Committee was appointed in accordance with the foregoing: Drs. Lester Cartis, Johnson, Walter Hayes, J. W. Freer, and

The meeting then adjourned.

WISCONSIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 28.—The semi-annua. meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association commences here to-day, and will continue on Tuesday and Wednesday. The programme is as follows :

follows:

Monday Evening—Introductory exercises, Examinations—Prof. Alex Kerr, Prof. S. R. Winchell; discussion of the above papers. Reports of Committees: "County Superintendency".—Messrs. W. D. Parker, W. H. Chandler, A. O. Wright; "Chartered Association".—Messrs. W. H. Chandler, J. B. Pradt, A. F. North. Business.

Tuesday Morning—"Training Schools in Connection with Normal Schools"—President G. S. Albee; "The True Function of the College"—President A. L. Chapin; discussion of the above papers. Report of Committee on "Free Tuitions in Higher and Professional Schools"—President O. Arey, A. F. North, H. C. Howland, W. J. Waggoner. Business.

Tuesday Evening—"Coeducation of the Sexes"—President W. C. Whitford; "What Not to Learn, and What to Learn"—President John Bascom; discussion of the above papers. Report of Committee on "Educational Needs in the State"—Messrs, C. F. Viebahn, E. A. Charlton, B. H. Sprague, and Miss Moody. Business.

Wednesday, Morning—"Problems in the Manage—

Wednesday Morning-" Problems in the Manage-Wednesday Morning—" Problems in the Management of Graded Schools "—Prof. B. M. Reynolds; "Elementary Instruction "—Prof. Robert Graham; "Intermediate Schools "—Prof. A. R. Cornwall; discussion of the above papers. Report of Committee on "Academic Culture in State System "—Messrs, Edward Searing, W. D. Parker, J. Q. Emery. Wednesday Evenina—" The Geological History of Wisconsin "—Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, Discussion—" How Far May the State Provide Education for her Children at Public Gost? "—Messrs, A. Salsbury, S. Shaw, N. C. Twining, O. R. Smith, Report of Committee on "Feasibility of Adopting a Course of Study and Work for a Term of Years for Teachers' Institutes "—Messrs, D. McGregor, W. H. Chandler, J. H. Terry.

IOWA SCHOOL-FUND DELINQUENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 28.—The State Auditor Mr. Goodspeed again came to his feet loaded with an explanation of his connection with the light, but was promptly pressed to his seat.

The responsibility of the resulted pass 79, nays 76. The Moderator announced that the motion had been lost, but was soon convinced to the contrary and made the necessary correction.

An attempt was then made to reconsider the vote, on the ground that illegal votes had been made for the affirmative.

This brought Mr. Jamison to his feet again. The properties of the second of the school Fund, and borden country in the final extilement with the county are accounts have been unsettled for twenty years until now. The delinquency is often more apparent than real, yet such as to prevent a balance of the accounts. In many instances, the difference arises from the careless manner of keeping county books; in some, it is the result of downright rascality. A case of this kind occurred in Allamakee County, which was dug up in the final extilement with the county is often more apparent than real, yet such as to prevent a balance of the accounts. In many instances, the difference arises from the careless manner of keeping county books; in some, it is the result of downright rascality. A case of this kind occurred in Allamakee County, which was dug up in the final extilement with the county is the result of downright rascality. A case of this kind occurred in Allamakee County, which was dug up in the final extilement with the county is of the result of downright rascality. A case of this kind occurred in Allamakee County, which was dug up in the final extilement with the county is of the School Fund. The school for the School Fund. The school for the School Fund, stood of the School Fund, last week completed the settlement with the counties delinquent to the School Fund. The that she was a member of the Western Avenue Church until she had joined some other.

This led to some confusion, which was quieted by the Moderator inquiring if there was any controlled by the Moderator inquiring if there was any controlled by the inquiry was answered by the presentation that inquiry was answered by the presentation that the payment.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

George Meech Comes to the Front-County Physician's Report.

The Salary Question.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Burdick in the chair. There were present, in addition to a great lobby of applicants for the offices within the gift of the Board, Commissioners Busse, Carroll, Clough, Conly, Crawford, Guenther, Herting, Holden, Johnson, Jones, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Russell, and Schmidt.

A communication was received from George A. Meech, setting forth his willingness to discharge the duties to the best of his ability, if elected, of County Attorney, for a salary of \$3,600 per year The matter was referred to the Special Committee on Salaries.

The annual report of the County Agent, pubished in full in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday last, was read, and referred to the Committee on Pub lie Charities.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The annual report of the County Physician was ubmitted, showing that he examined during the year for insanity 230 persons, of whom 132 were convicted and sent to the asylum; 39 found not insane: 29 taken care of by friends: 8 not found: 5 sent to asylum on old verdicts; 5 decided not insane by a jury; 6 dismissed before trial, taken by friends; 1 committed suicide; 2 sent to Poor-House; 3 now awaiting trial. Post-mortem examinations to the number of 203 were made for the Coroner, and an expert's opinion given as to the cause of death. With the exception of one death-that of a man who dropped dead with dehrum tremens-the health of the inmates of the County Jail has been good. The physician makes

the following recommendations:
First, that in the plans for the new Hospital about First, that in the plans for the new Hospital about to be erected care should be taken to provide a department for the treatment of parties affected with delirium tremens and kindred nervous affections, and cases of insanity of a dangerous type pending trial. Different cases of the above character have fallen under my notice frequently during the year, where much harm has resulted from my being unable to provide for such temporary quarters. For example, cases of delirium tremens are not accepted into the Hospital; therefore, if paupers, they remain in some locality until they make such disturbance that they are complained of by the neighbors; lie in a cold, damp cell twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and then, if alive, arrive at the Bridewell, often to die there; while, if they had had good hospital attendance, many would have recovered. During the past year I have known of three or four deaths in houses of patients, who, if they had the opportunity, would have been sent to the Hospital. I we patients, affected in the same way, have died in the poince stations; one in the County Jail; and I am informed by the City Physician that no inconsiderable number of deaths from the same cause have happened in the Bridewell, and almost always within a very few days after admission.

Bridewell, and almost always within a very few days after admission.

Lastly, I would still more earnestly recommend to your honorable Board the partial repeal, at least, of the act or order which always closes the doors of the Hospital against any one afflicted with venereal disease. With the present strict regulations many cases are left to die in the most shameful condition; while the women of the town, having no charitable hospital doors open, have no recourse but to keep on sading their diseased bodies, thereby helping to further spread the secourge. I hold myself willing to visit every case, and hold myself responsible for the worthiness of each admission, if the Board will only accord me the power to admit exceptional cases.

F. Henrotin, County Physician.

The report was referred to the Joint Commit-

The report was referred to the Joint Committee of Hospital and Jail and Jail Accounts.

DOCTORING BY CONTRACT. A communication was received from Dr. Adolhus, Superintendent of the Central Free Dispensary of West Chicago, proposing, for the sum of \$1,000 a year, from Jan. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1. 1877, to supply all the medical and surgical wants of the poor of West Chicago; furnish all and surgical wants of the poor of West Chicago; furnish all applicants with medicines; and attend to all vaccinnation, provided the county will furnish the virus. The proposition was referred to the Committee on Hospital.

A communication from Dr. Thorp, of Lamont, probability simples approaching with presence.

A communication from Dr. Thorp, of Lamont, embodying similar propositions with reference to the county poor in that town, was referred to the Committee on Town and Town Accounts. Dr. Thorp will furnish attendance and medicines for \$300 per year, or attendance alone for \$100. BUTTER FOR PAUPERS.

In connection with the requisition for supplies for the month of January for the Poor-House, Commissioner Guernher's attention was attract.

Commissioner Guenther's attention was attracted by the item of "500 pounds of butter." He said there were thousands of laboring men in said there were thousands of laboring men in Cook County who could not afford to eat butter, and he-questioned the propriety of supplying that luxury to paupers. The requisition was referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The bill of Daniel O'Hara, of \$4.50, fees as a witness in the trial of David A. Gage at Waukegan, was referred to the Committee on Ju-

gan, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the sale of horses not needed at the Poor-House and County Farm.

The Board voted to authorize the Joint Committee on Public Publicance and Public Chapting.

mittee on Public Buildings and rubbic Charities to advertise for proposals for furnishing materials and brick, stone, masonry, and plasteriugwork on the addition to the Insane Asylum.

KEEP OUT THE LOBBUISTS.

Commissioner Schmidt offered the following, which was passed under a suspension of the rules:

Resolved, That no person holding or soliciting con-

Resolved, That no person holding or soliciting contracts from the county, and no Wardens appointed by this Board, shall be allowed to be present at any of the sessions of committees of this Board, charged with the examination, rejection, or approval of bills or contracts, unless such persons or Wardens are called upon for explanations of such bills or contracts; also, that the Clerk of this Board be instructed not to permit any of the persons aforesaid behind the railing in the Clerk's office, nor to allow any of the papers or contracts filed by this Board to be removed from the files.

THE SALARY CUESTION. THE SALARY QUESTION.

Commissioner Carroll offered a resolution ap-

proving and confirming the action of the pre-eding Board in fixing the salaries of Cook proving and confirming the action of the pre-ceding Board in fixing the salaries of Cook County employes for the year 1875. A motion to suspend the rules in order to pass the resolution was lost for lack of a two-thirds majority, as follows:

Yeas—Carroll, Conley, Crawford, Herting, Johnson, Songar, Bussel, St. Nass-Busse, Clough, Guenther, Holden, Jones, ichmidt, Burdick—7. A motion was made by Commissioner Holden

A motion was made by Commissioner Holden to adjourn until next Monday at 2 p. m.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Commissioner Carroll moved ** adjourn until Wednesday, and take up *** jection of officers.

Commissioner Holden estated that he was opposed to such an adjournment for such a purpose; but he could present the report on salaries and envelopes in the purpose is a such as purpose. ries and supplies in ten minutes if called upon. Commissioners Crawford and McCaffrey, both nembers of the Special Committee, denied that they had seen or heard anything of such a re-The motion to adjourn to next Monday was

voted down. Commissioner Holden earnestly urged that the Commissioner Holden earnestly urged that the election of officers should not be taken up before the Committee had reported the result of its investigations with reference to certain important facts bearing upon the question of the election of officers.

Commissioner Crawford said he had no disposition to suppress the facts or information sought to be reported by Commissioner Holden, and, in proof of that, he moved to adjourn until Thesday afternoon, and make the report of the

Tuesday afternoon, and make the report of the Committee the special order of business.

Commissioner McCafrey accused formmissioner Holden of working quietly and secretly to procure information, without consulting the other members of the Committee. He MecCaffeey would not sign a report prepared in this Caffrey) would not sign a report prepared in this carrey) would not sign a report prepared in this underhand way. There were charges of dishonesty floating around, and he could not tell who were the honest men in the Board.

Commissioner Clough denied that Commissioner Holden had done any secret work as Chairman of the Committee; there was a misunderstanding about this. There was no horry shout this matter of electing officers. The new about this matter of electing officers.

about this matter of electing officers. The new members of the Board were entitled to know something stout the entitled to know something stout the entitled officers in the past before chaining the same officers again.

Commissions Crawford said that if Mr. Holden's facia were so vital and important, no time should be lost in presenting them to the Board. If reshad committed enous, he wanted a chance to correct them at once, and not have them jeddled about the streets in the shape of insignations.

Ele contract SYSTEA.

noon at 2 o'clock, the report of the Special Committees on Salaries and Supplies to be the special order.

AMUSEMENTS.

would cease to exist.

MISS MORRIS AS "CAMILLE." Against "Camille" and all deification of un-cleanness; against the glorification of the Fallen Sister, we do solemnly, as in the past, record a protest. But so long as the genius of the age runs to this subject as the only one worthy o genius, so long must this class of plays posses attractions which purer compositions lack in no pardonable degree, and so long must they hold the stage against all competi-tion, foreign or domestic, be the weak and washy drama of the hackneyed author never so virtuous and moral in tone. But "Camille needs little mention as a drama. Its opportuni-ties for acting, as well as its defects, are familiar to everybody, attested by a long line of great artistes who have selected the role in which to exhibit the full measure of their power. The title-part is an outlet for emotional acting which few roles in the range of the modern drama afford, and this is the standing apology for its representation ad nauseam. Could a play be coldly analyzed as a mere work of art, with its drift and teachings unheeded and forgotten, this threadbare story of guilty love and self-sacrifice would leave little for unfavorable criticism, and herein lies the very danger of the play, in that it insidiously relaxes that protective law of society without which society

But it will hold the stage for the reason we have given. It called out last evening at the Academy of Music an audience of unusually critical acumen; one unused to patronize the small-fry of the stage, and probably as hostile to the spirit of "Camille" as could be found. It is probable that that audience left the theatre with new impressions of the piece, for Miss. Morris' representation of the principal character was so novel, so vivid and start-ling, as to give it a new light and life. Her conception of the character is so far removed from the hackneyed Camille of the stage that we pause to compare it with the sur-roundings, and find the divorce between the he-roism of the woman and the incidents of the drama so complete that their coming together is a shock, from which repetition does not take the edge. The poetic side of the character is so studiously developed that its contact with its surroundings becomes more distressing. Such an idealization of the character becomes the more disgusting as it is more artistic, and it is surroundings becomes more artistic, and it is

It is one of the peculiarities of Miss Morris to reduce a character down to the minutest perfec-tion of detail, and to leave the unimportant and tion of detail, and to leave the unimportant and commonplace phases of its exhibition to a mere imitation of 'every-day life, reserving the full strength of the passion for periods. In no case, therefore, can she strain a personation beyond the bounds of probability. All her creations stand out naturally therefore upon the stage. When to this is added a marvelous force of passion which sweeps the sympathies of an audience before it, there is a combination of intellect and personal power which is irresistible. Such a force has full play in Camille, and in the third and fourth acts the climaxes are starting beyond anything upon the modern stage, and absolutely overpowering. The play of passion and resoluoverpowering. The play of passion and resolu-tion is little short of wonderful, and the spell upon the audience is not surprising. The fifth act of the drama is in its way a vivid imitation of dissolution, but, being imitative only, possesses but a secondary degree of merit. It is in the third and fourth acts that Miss Morris is at her treatest height. Every act was greated with greatest height. Every act was greeted with rounds of applause, followed by decided calls for the actress, which were, of course, responded

to.

Had anything been wanting to secure a remarkable performance of "Camille" that want was supplied by the Amand of Mr. Murdoch. His most ardent admirers could scarcely have looked for such power as he displayed in the passionate scenes of last evening, and it is gratifying to note that the audience, while it manifested its admiration of the star, did not overlook the astonishing excellence of Mr. Murdoch. The fourth act, from its inception to the final tableau, was worked up to such a frenzy of passion that the audience could hardly restrain its impatience, and, before the curtain fell, gave way to a storm of applause which only the acknowledgements of the principals could aliay. It is certain that "Camille" was never given with such strength in the two principal roles in Chicago, and it is a question whether, in the memory of any play-goer m the house last evening, it was ever equaled. Beyond the leading parts, however, praise cannot go. The part of Nannine, played by Mrs. Williams, was, of course, insignificant, and the remainder rather gratifying to note that the audie ranine, played by arts. Williams, was, of course, insignificant, and the remainder rather below mediocrity. The same bill will be given to-night. Wednesday and Thursday nights "Article 47" will be played, Friday night and Saturday afternoon "Alixe," and Saturday night "Macbeth."

HOOLEY'S THEATEE.
The early success of the season, "Led Astray," The early success of the season, "Led Astray," was reproduced at Hooley's last evening with some of the old favorites in their old places and some changes in the cast. The piece ran very smoothly, the recent additions to the company dropping into their places easily and fittingly.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Edwin Booth commenced his third week at McVicker's Theatre last evening with Richard 111., a notice of which we defer for a future oc-

TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune. FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 28.—An enthusiastic mass-meeting was held in Wilcox's Opera-House to-night under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Union. The house was crowded. Mrs. Stewart, of Ohio, the originator of the temperance crusade, delivered the address. The Comperance Union of this city comprises ladies of character and prominence, happily free from fanaticism, and heartily supported by many of our most influential citizens. The crusade thus far has been an thostentations and discreet, but none the less persistent, effort to influence public opinion and enforce the existing laws. Weekly meetings since last spring have been maintained without cessation. This to-night was the nauguration of a series of free public mass-meetings to be held in the Opera-House during the winter. The officers of the organization are: President, Mrs. V. Averill; Secretary, Mrs. I.

IOWA HOGS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 28.—Packers are holding off. They will not pay the prices which armers demand. To date 54,000 hogs have been killed. The average weight has recently increased. The first 40,000 averaged 40 pounds less than last year. The remaining 14.000 increased in weight so as to make the average 25 pounds less than last year, with 7 pounds less lard, Most of the hogs are sold in this State.

The " Devastation."

The English Government has an elephant on ts hands in the iron-clad Devastation. She was designed as far back as the early part of 1869, designed as far back as the early part of 1869, and she has never yet been trusted in really rough ocean waters. There was a talk of sending her to Vigo this autumn to see how Atlantic waves agree with her; but the visit is postponed, for it has been discovered that all openings to below, except from the hurricane deck, would have to be closed for four or five days, and toward the end of that time the atmosphere between the decks, would become a "reisoned." between the decks would become a "poisoned air-bath." When this has been put right the Admiralty will consider whether she can safely be sent into the open sea; but not much hope is entertained of her ever being fit for that.

The Biter Bit.

The aquarium of the Zoological Station at Na-es was last autumn attacked by a large number frats. which not only did considerable mischief o the work but even caught and devoured to the word-work, but even caught and devoured a number of the animals kept in the tanks. In an attack on an octopus, however, one of these depredators got by far the worst of the battle, as next morning nothing remained of the four-footed zournand but the bones and a part of the skin. Though this achievement, remarks the lander of the words, cannot be compared to the second related by M. Victor Hugo, it is interesting the achievement, on profitivity a healthy as showing that even in captivity a healthy defiends is well able to take care of itself.

RAILROADS.

The Chicago & Waldheim Road in Court.

Reduced Rates Between Toledo and New York.

RAILROADS IN COURT. THE CHICAGO & WALDHEIM BAILBOAD COMPANY. Rebecca Clark filed a bill against the Chicago t Waldheim Railroad Company to prevent it from crossing her land. She states that she owns Lots 72 to 79 in Ann Rawson's Subdivision of Lots 12, 13, and the north 3-5 of Lot 11 in Honore & Bradley's Subdivision of the W. 1/2 of the N. E. 14 of Sec. 14, 39, 13, fronting on Leavitt street, and directly west of the western terminus of Harrison street. The Chicago & Waldheim Company has begun building a road on Harrison street, and proposes to construct it west to Maywood, thus crossing complainant's land. She alleges that Harrison street has never been laid out over her property; that the Railroad Company has never begun any proceedings for condemning the land, and that great damage will be done to her buildings on the above-named lots unless the Company be restrained from crossing her land, without first ascertaining and paying her the damage caused thereby, and she therefore asks for an injunction.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES BAILROAD COMPANY.

Field, King & Co. filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company and Robert Pritchard, asking for an injunction and set-off. Com-plainants allege that, as financial agents and brokers, they have made numerous loans and sales for the Company, for which they are entitled to a commission of \$22,500, including therein the negotiation of a loan of \$350,000, and the guaranteeing of its notes to the amount of \$150,000. The Company in 1871 loaned them \$15,000, of which they have paid \$10,000, keeping the remainder to set off against their claims About a year and a half ago the Company recovered a judgment against them for this amount, and a short time ago sent an execution to Fulton County, where King has some property, with directions to levy it and make the amount of the judgment. To this the complainants object, alleging they did not plead their claims as set of because they supposed that the Company was because they supposed that the Company was solvent, and they had commenced a suit in assumpsit to recover their claim. Since that time the Company, by its own showing, had become insolvent. In support of this allegation copies of the reports of the Company to the Auditor were introduced, shewing that the whole assets of the Company were only \$2,500,000, while its debts were \$4,544.682.83. The complainants therefore claimed that they would be unable to obtain their claim, and that their only partial hope was to claim, and that their only partial hope was to offset the judgment against them to their claim against the Company. They therefore asked for against the Company. They therefore asked for an injunction to prevent the levy of the execu-tion, and a decree allowing them to offset the judgment, as far as it was sufficient, against their claim for \$22,500.

A long argument was had on the motion for injunction, and finally it was granted temporari-

y by consent of the parties. MISCELLANEOUS. REDUCED RATES FROM TOLEDO TO NEW YORK. Mr. P. B. Shumway, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Iowa and Chicago & Paducah Railroads, telegraphed to several railroad men in this city last evening that a reduction of 3 cents per 100 pounds on fourth-class freights had been made between Toledo and New York. If this news proves to be correct, it will be a discriminaprominent Eastern lines would withdraw from the combination. The Michigan Central Railroad also will embrace the first opportunity to "step down and out" of a combination which has caused it nothing but trouble and vexations. There is much complaint made by railroad managers that the roads are losing money with the present rates. This may be true, as the rates are much lower now than they were ever before at this season of the year. But, while most of the roads are losing money at these rates, the Baltimore & Ohio is making money. It is the sole owner of the entire line from here to Baltimore, and is not embarrassed by heavy debts. Therefore this road will undoubtedly adhere to the present low rates to Baltimore, and consequently the other roads will be unable to raise

quently the other roads will be unable to raise rates to other points.

Mr. C. M. Gray, General Western Freight Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, has been seriously ill during the last two months. He has, however, recovered sufficiently to be about again, and hereafter will be iently to be about again, and hereafter will be

ciently to be about again, and hereafter will be found at his office as usual.

Mr. N. A. Philips has been appointed General Baggage Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in place of Mr. J. B. Clock, who has been assigned to other duties.

Mr. C. H. Prescott has been appointed Auditor of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, vice W. C. Ransom, resigned. The Chicago & Alton Railroad has contracted

The Chicago & Alton Kairoad has contracted for 6,000 steel rails from the Joliet and the Chicago Steel-Works. The rails must be delivered by the 1st of January. This will add 60 miles of steel rails. The Company has already down between here and St. Louis 240 miles of these rails, leaving to be completed a distance of only 40 miles. THE DAVENPORT & ST. PAUL RECEIVERSHIP. THE DAYENPORT A ST. PAUL RECRIVERSHIP.
Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribune.
DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 28.—A motion has been filed in the United States Circuit Court for the suspension of George H. French as Receiver of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, by Judge Grant, representing over \$3,000,000 of bondholders, supported by numerous affidavits. The Court has ordered a hearing at Keokuk, Jan. 5. Meanwhile, by consent of the petitioners, the Receiver may continue, on condition that he pay out no money, except on order of the Court, and that all money he receives shall be deposited in bank in Iowa.

A BIG FIGHT IN PROSPECT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Is., Dec. 28.—A bill in equity has been filed in the United States Circuit here, by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, against M. E. Curtis, Attorney-General, and the State Treasurer, and praying for an inand the State Treasurer, and praying for an in-junction to restrain them, the former from prosecuting, the latter for paying the expenses for prosecuting, certain suits against the Company for violation of the Rail-road Tariff law; and, further, to restrain other plaintiffs from prosecuting similar suits com-menced in several counties. The hearing will be had before Judges Dillon and Love, at Cham-bers, at Davenport Jan. 5. Judge Rover, attor-ncy for the Company, is preparing for a big fight in these suits.

these suits.

THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC BANKBUPTCY CASE. San Francisco, Dec. 28.—The attorney of the German bondholders petitioning in bankruptcy against the California Pacific Railroad Company filed an amended petition to-day. Four hundred creditors are added to the list. indebtedness is claimed to be \$3,000,000.

indebtedness is claimed to be \$3,003,000.

NEW RAILROAD.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Is., Duc. 28.—It now seems probable that the road from this city via Abbia, Knoxville, to the southeast, will be built. Capt. James Mathews, of Knoxville, has received the following proposition from the Quincy & St.

Paul Railroad, which savors of business. The letter bears date. Dec. 20 inst. letter bears date Dec. 20 i.ist :

them peddled about the streets in the shape of the model of the streets in the shape of the streets and the streets are instead of the streets and the streets of the streets of the streets are instead of the streets are instanced on the streets and the streets are instanced on the streets are of the streets are instanced on the streets are instanced on the streets are instanced on the streets and the streets are instanced on the streets are

the contract for 9,000 tops of rails, now made, and would be pleased to meet a committee of yours, delegated with full power to act and to close contracts should any be agreed upon.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP. The Hon. Joseph E. McDonald Gives

His Financial Views-Mr. Holman Getting Ready for the Struggle. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28 .- The Hon. Joseph E. McDonald has communicated a letter to the Sentinel setting forth his financial views. He quotes at length from his Greencastle speech, in which he said that the normal condition of the finance of any commercial country hould be a specie basis, but that he would allow the natural growth of business to help us out of the evils of a spurious currency, believing that an attempt to reduce the gap between the present value of the currency and a gold standard by reducing the volume of paper currency would break down the industrial interests of the country. He also said in that speech that he did not believe Congress had the right to coin money out of paper, but as between a Government and a National Bank currency, he was for a Government currency, believing that the Government had a right to use her credit in sithe form of Treasury notes to any extent that her creditors will receive to any extent that her creditors will receive them, and the people may use them among themselves as a circulating medium. At the close of the quotation Mr. McDonald says: "These views I still entertain, and I trust that those who know best believe I would not pretend to entertain sentiments contrary to my convictions for a seat in the United States Senate for life. My business has to some extent been neglected during the canvass, and I have had but little time to think of the Senatorship with which my name has been connected, or to thank my friends for their earnest efforts in my behalf. Nor have been inclined to enter into an active canvass for the position, much as I desire it, as I look upon the office of United States Senator as one of the highest in honor and dignity in the land, and

Hotel in the interest of Mr. Holman, and that gentleman will be there personally during the Senatorial canvass. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

highest in honor and dignity in the land, and only desirable to me on account of the honor at-

ns have been engaged at the Occidental

tached to it.'

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Steamships Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia; Braunschweig, from Balti-nore, and Glamorgan, from New York, have ar-LONDON, Dec. 28.—The steamship Sarmatian, from Portland, and Republic, from New York,

have arrived out. Beecher ate his last Christmas turkey as pastor Beecher ate his last Christmas turkey as pastor of Plymouth Church with his family; Moulton and his wife dined together at home alone; poor, weak, sinful Elizabeth, having ruined her own children, tried to repair the wrong by imparting a little happiness to a few others at Mrs. Ovingation's; while Theodore Tilton decked his deserted house with a crown of thorus of holly, meetly sent him by his daughter Florence.

> AMUSEMENTS. GRAND OPENING.

SLOSSON'S Great Western Billiard Hall, Nos. 220 and 222 West Madison-st.

The "West End" will be favored with a formal opening Evening of Wednesday, Dec. 30. Slosson himself, and all the city's local experts, assisted by several favorites from abroad, will exhibit the
sisted by several favorites from abroad, will exhibit the
Later of the local several favorites from the favorite as
the favorite of the local several favorite is
pronounced indispensable to a perfectly enjoyable game
of billiards.

The public is cordially invited to be present at this
most inserseting exhibition, and to greet old favorites as
caterers, in the persons of Richard Tobia (late of Foley's)
and Andrew Smits ("The Captain"), equally wellknown. All under the management of Geo. F. Slosson.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK of the Brilliant Engagement of EDWIN BOOTH. Monday and Tuesday-Only Nights of Richard III.

Wednesday and Thursday—Only Nights of BRUTUS. Friday—Unly Night of THE A POSTATE. Now Year's Mattinee (Friday)—RICHELIEU. Saturday Matines—HAMLET. Saturday Matines—HAMLET. Secure your seats. 15° Kennember, the last week. Secure your seats.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE. GRAND MATINEE to-day at 2 o'clock. The World's M'LLE DE LA COUR'S CAN-CAN DANCERS, FEMALE MINSTRELS:

h the Great Variety Company, every evening at 8 ock. The most versatile and captivating performance thicago. South Side Stages and West Division Carsualting at close of performance.

FARWELL HALL, SCOTT SIDDONS READINGS,

NEW YEAR'S EVE. Reserved Seats to-day at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, No. 17 dtate-st. GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

FRED AIMS... opposite Sherman House. Manager Second week of the great success. Kelly & Leon's transla-tion of Herre's comic opera, LE PETIT FAUST! MARGUERITE ... KELLY & LEON'S FAMOUS MINSTRELS In a bill of unrivalled comicalities.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. No Matinee on Wednesday. Two grand performances New Year's Day. HALTSED-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

FEMALE MINSTRELS AND CAN-CAN. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. GREAT HOLIDAY BILL—Monday, Dec. 28, every evening and Saturday Matinee. Grand Special Matinee on New Year's Day, on which occasion will be revived, by special desire, the great success of the season, Dion Boucleault's Emotional Play.

Matinee this Afternoon at 2 o'cl'k.

LED ASTRAY! Which attained a run of 160 representations at the Union Square Theatre, New York. New Scenic Effects, Elegant Appointments, and an Unequated Cas. In preparation—The Boston Museum's great success, at AGNULIA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Last night of the greatest living emotional actre MISS CLARA MORRIS

Wednesday no Matinee; Night-Article 47. Thur Article 47. Friday-New Year's Holiday Matinee b company; Night-Alise. Saturday Matinee-Alixe urday Night-Macbeth. HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE. This Afternoon at 2 o'clock, Grand Family Matinee.

In her thrilling personation of CAMILLE:

CHICAGO MUSEUM. Monday and Tuesday and Tuesday Matinee, Dec. 29 and 29 OUR IRISH COUSIN!

John Dillon, Mrs. Mary Myers,
J. W. Blaisdell, Miss Neille McHenry,
John Webster, Mrs. Claude Hamilton,
Russell Soggs,
And all the favorites in the cast. Three great performances New Year's Day.
A Toy given to every child at the morning matin HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE. Take Blue Island-av. Cars.

Twelve minutes' ride to the Matinge to-day. NOTICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday on copted. *Sunday excepted. \$Monday excepted. Aprive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. \$Daily. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. ices, & Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 15 Cana st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-ata.
b-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-ats. MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Day Express. *8:30 a. m. *9:30 p. m. Jackson Accommodation. \$2:35 p. m. Ju-35 a. m. 10:35 a. m. Atlantic Express. \$5:15 p. m. \$8:30 a. m. Yellow Accommodation \$2:35 p. m. \$8:30 a. m. Yellow Accommodation \$3:15 p. m. \$8:30 a. m. Yellow Accommodation \$8:30 a. m. \$8:35 p. m. Yellow Accommodation \$8:30 a. m. \$8:35 p. m. Yellow Accommodation \$8:30 a. m. \$8:30 a. m. Chicago, Kanass City and Denner Short Line, via Louisi ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and M. Lauli Through Line. Union Beyod, Next Side, near Maltached, bridge, Ticket Officer, At Denot, and Dr. Kondonsky

Leace. | Arrive. Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex. "12:34p, m. " 2:56 p. m. " 3:56 p. m. " 2:55 a. m. 8 s. 1. Juns and Springfield Ex. " 9:45 p. m. " 7:57 a. m. 8 s. 1. Juns and Springfield Ex. " 9:46 p. m. " 5:50 p. m. " 8:50 p. m. 10:50 p.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILROAD.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. . Leave. | Arribe.

CHICAG", BURLINGTON & OUINCY RA'LROAD.

Kansas City, Leavenworth, Alehison & St. Joseph Exp. ... '10:00 a m. '2:33 p. m.
Texas Express ... '10:00 a m. '2:00 p m.
Aurora Fassenger ... '3.11 p. m. '8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Utawa & Streator Pass '4.20 p. m. '8:15 a. m.
Aurora Fassenger (Sunday) ... '1:00 p. m. '8:50 a. m.
Aurora Fassenger (Sunday) ... '1:00 p. m. '8:50 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. ... '40:20 p. m. '7:00 a. m.
Takasas City, Leavenworth, ... '10:00 p. m. '7:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation '11:00 a. m. '2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation '11:00 a. m. '2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation '11:00 a. m. '7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation '6:15 n. m. '7:15 a. m.

* KANKAKEE LINE. From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Ficency, second-st. Ticket office, 121 Kandalph.st., and at depot.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE. ner Clinton and Carroll-ste., West Side. Ticket offer, 121 Randolph-st., and at deput.

RICHARD III......EDWIN BOOTH. PLITSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAW ROSD

depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sis. West Stile. Ticket office, 121 Kandalph-st., and at depot. Columbus, Pittaburg & New York
Day Express
Columbus, Pittaburg & New York
Night Express (daily)

7.30 p. m.
7.50 a. m. PITISBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY

Leave. | Ar

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD Trains leave from Exposition Building and depot foot af Trenty-second st. Ticket office, 22 LaSalie-st. Leave.

Mail, Sundays Excepted. 8:40 p. m. Express, Daily 7:05 p. m. 8:35 a. m. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. ot, corner of Van Burra and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

How to Escape the Winter. NASSAU, the Madeira of America, with its fine American Hotel and beautiful location. JAMAICA, with its Blue Mountains, affording every CARACAS, the beautiful and interesting capital of

WINTER RESORTS.

CARACAS, the beautiful and interesting capital or Venezuela, with dry climate and equable temperature. If The Atlas Steamship Company's large first-class, from Steamers, specially fitted for passengers, leave New York every fifteen days for the above renowned health resorts. For part culars apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, 36 Wallast., New York. WINTER RESORT. ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

Nassan, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sall every two weeks. MEDICAL CARDS. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, corner washington and Franklin, chartered by the State of filitus, chartered by the State of filitus, chartered by the State of filitus, and the state of the express purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private diseases. It is well known br. James has stood at the center of the profession for over 30 years—a2) and experience all important. A book for the million, free, or 10 cents to pay postage, on Marriage, Lost Energy, Love Impotency, Pinples on the Face, etc. Lades requiring the most delicate attention, with home board, etc., call or write. Strictly considential. Office, 9 a. m. until 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean, 360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is that only physician in the city who warrants cures or mapay.

Office hours, Sa. m. to Sp. m.: Sundays from S to 12.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debitive, etc., having tried in vain every known resnedy, has found a simple soll-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferer.

Address J. H., REEVES, 78 Nassau-st., New York. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages

OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency,

Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1874.

Having this day sold all of my interest in the "Champion Violet Copying and Record Fluid" to Levison & Brythe, 219 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo., all orders for this celebrated lik will in faunce be a compared branch of like can be had of F. H. MEVELL, 91 Washington-st., the only place in Chicago where the spounds article can be obtained.

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported, recommending the confirmation John B. Drake as a member of the Board of Police and Fire Ald. Stone moved to concur in the report, but

it was laid over and published on demand of The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West

Division reported, recommending that permission be granted for laying a street-railway track on West North avenue. The report was laid THE WEST INDIANA STREET RAILWAY.

An engrossed ordinance was taken up author-izing the laying of a horse-railroad track on West Indiana street, from Halsted street to Western Ald. White moved to postpone action on the

rdinance until the first Monday in December, Ald. Quirk urged the passage of the ordinance, stating that, with the exception of a few people in the Eleve Ward, there was a unanimous

desire that there should be a track on West Indiana street.

Ald. Gunderson me e his first speech in the

Add. Gunderson ms ends met espectant the Council, opposing the ordinance on the ground that the people in the vicinity of Indiana street were now well provided with transportation.

Add. Cullerton took a sarcastic turn, saying that he was very fond of horse-railway ordinances, and liked to vote for them.

Ald. Schaffner earnestly advocated the passage of the ordinance as a matter of convenience to a

of the ordinance as a matter of certain large number of people.
Aid. Campbell said that 60,000 people ought not to be deprived of transportation simply because of the selfishness of a few property-owners, representing a frontage of but five blocks.
The ordinance ought to be passed.

The motion to postpone a year was lost by a

Ryan moved to recommit the ordinance

Ald. White said there was already an "able" bus line on Indiana street.

The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of

"Senator from the Eleventh" sought to throw another filibustering obstacle in the way of the ordinance by moving that the track be laid on Fourth street, but to no purpose, the totion being ignominiously voted down.

The vote on the passage of the ordinance was

Follows:

Yeas—Foley, Richardson, Coey, Stone of the Fourth, Stone! of the Fifth, Clarke of the Fifth, Reddy, Sommer, Woodman, Clark of the Tenth, Heath, Materman, Campbell, Case, Cleveland, Quifk, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Lynch,

So the ordinance failed for lack of the charter A motion to reconsider this vote was made and

carried, and the ordinance was recommitted to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Di-NORTH AVENUE BAILWAY. The Council next took up the engrossed ordi-nance granting the right to lay a horse-railway track on North avenue, from Milwaukee avenue

to Humboldt Park.

Thinking the project would meet with better success if a change were made, Ald. Fitzgerald moved to grant the permission to the South Chigo City Railway Company. The motion was not entertained.

The vote on the ordinance failed to secure its

passage for lack of the requisite majority, and it was referred back to the Committee on Streets and Alievs, West Division.

The ordinance regulating the clearing of privy-vaults was passed, and the Council ad-

EDUCATIONAL.

MEETING OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The County Superintendents' section of the Illinois State Teachers' Association assembled vesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board of Education. The occasion was the observance of the twenty-first anniversary of the formation of the Association. The object of the assembly was to discuss educational matters of interest. THERE WERE PRESENT

Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter, of Winnebago County S. L. Wilson, Champaign County; B. F. Barge, Henry County; Daniel Carey, Lee County; George D. Plant, Cook County; R. Williams, LaSalle County; C. E. Mann, kane County; Mrs. Sarah C. McIntosh, Hill County; E. I. Wells, Ogle County : J. B. Ward, Perry County : Nettie M. Sinclair, Kankakee County; A. A. Suppigar, Madison County; O. M. Crary, Whiteside County; J. H. Seaton, Putnam Counthe Rev. John Higby, Grundy County; Miss A. E. Frazer, Mercer County; Henry Higgins, Morgan County; J. B. Donnell, Warren County; Mrs. M. E. Crary, Boone County, and others.
Mr. Wells was elected temporary Chairman,

and Miss Sinclair was chosen to act as Secretary. THE PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES for the afternoon consisted of discussions on the mbjects: "In What Manner is the Time in Visiting Schools Most Profitably Spent?" and

' How Can We Best Classify and Grade County Schools?" Owing to the absence of the persons set down for opening the discussions n these subjects a skip was made in the programme, and the subject, "How Shall Teachers Be Made to Feel a Need of General Culture?" was taken up. Mr. Crary read a paper on it which was very tavorably received by the Asso-Sames B. Donnell, of Warren County, fol-

lowed with a paper discussing the question as to "School Visiting." The matter and its treatment being purely technical in character, do not need further notice here than to say that the paper contained a good many valuable sugges The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The Superintendents assembled again at 7:30 s.m. The exercises embraced the reading of apers on ten different subjects, all technical in their nature, and treating of the conduct of

school business.

THIS MORNING

a session will be held, commencing at 9 o'clock. There are four subjects on the programme, which promise to be of considerable interest. This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the Illinois School-Teachers' Association will meet in the First Methodist Church. The programme consists of music by a chorus of first and second grade pupils of Chicago'schools, led by E. E. Whittemore; address of welcome by J. C. Richberg, President of the Board of Education, Chicago; response by the President of the Association, John Hull, of Bloomington; President's annual address; and a paper on the "Usos, Methods, and Results of the Study of Natural History," by Elliot Whipple, Bunker Hill Academy. At half-past 7 o'clock p. m., the Rev. H. W. Thomas D. D., pastor or the First Methodist Church, will deliver a lecture before the Association. The public

pastor of the First Methodist Church, will deliver a lecture before the Association. The public are invited to attend the lecture.

The Convention of the State Teachers will continue on Wednesday, when two sessions will be held, and on Thursday, when the observance of the anniversary will close.

Besides those who were present at the afternoon session there were present at the evening session C. S. Edwards.

noon session there were present at the evening session C. S. Edwards, Jr., of Marshall Count and a number of visitors residents of the city.

JOHN B. RICE.

The will of the late John B. Rice was presented for probate yesterday by Mr. Thompson, of the firm of Bishop & Thompson. The property and effects of the estate of the deceased are said to consist of lot and building known as Rice's Building, Nos. 75, 79, 89, and 81 Dearborn street; house and lot No. 832 Indiana avenue; house and lot Nos. 1252, 1254, and 1256 Indiana avenue; a house and lot in Norfolk, Va.; cash on hand at the time of decease, \$2,647.97, and a note for \$5.000,—the total value, being \$125,000. The will, which is given in full below, is in the handwriting of Mr. Rice-

I. John B. Rice, of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of illinois, do hereby make and declare this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, i.e. wit: ollowing, to-wit:

1. It is my will that my funeral expenses and all my ust debts be fully paid. just debts be fully paid.

2. I give to my wife, Mary Ann Rice, the dwelling pouse where I now live, and known as No. 832 Indiana avenue, with all the furniture and house appurrenances, together with the lot, being N. % of Lot 6, in Cresby's Subdivision of the N. 200 feet of that part S. of it case the former's North set.

estate to which I shall, at the time of my death, be in any way entitled, including said house and lot No. 6% Indians avenue, after the death of my wife, Mary Ann Rice, to my daughters, Hester E. Kimball, Mary Ann Odell, Frances Smith, Emma B. Rice, and Anno M. Rice, during their natural lives, to be held and enjoyed by them in common, and the income to be divided equally among them, share and share sifks.

Rice, during their natural lives, to be held and enjoyed by them in common, and the income to be divided equally among them, share and share slike.

Upon the death of each of my said daugaters bearing a child or children, or descendants of such child or children, the share of my estate hereby bequesthed to her for her life I hereby devise and bequests to her child or children; and, in case of the death of such child or children; and, in case of the death of such child or children to their descendant or descendant, and to his, her, or their heirs forever; and, in case of the death of either or any of my said daughters, leaving no child or children, or descendants of such child or children, surviving, the share or shares of my estate hereby bequeathed to her or them, I hereby bequest he only surviving daughter or daughters, if any or either there be, during their lives or during her hie; and upon the death of all of my said daughters, I hereby devise and bequeath such share or shares to the children of my daughters leaving children, or to the descendants of such children, if any of them are then dead leaving children, in the division of which share or shares to child or children, or descendants thereof, to take angequal share or portion with the child or children of each of my other daughters, to them and their heirs forever.

And, lastly, I hereby constitute and appoint my experiment.

hem and their heirs forever.

And, lastly, I hereby constitute and appoint my sons-in-law, James W. Odell and William St. Clair Smith, executors of this, my last will and testament revoking and annulling all former wills by me made and ratifying and confirming this, and no other, to b my last will and testament.
In witness whereof I, the said John B. Rice, have hereunto set my hand and seal this 24th day of August, 1871.
JOHN B. RICE. [L. S.]
Witnesses: P. A. Hall, Sherman House, Chicago; Orson Smith, 456 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

THE STURGES CASE.

AN APPEAL ALLOWED. Judge Williams gave a decision yesterday morning in the case of Sturges vs. The Board of Trade, on the question of allowing an appeal, and, after citing the Illinois authority of Titus et al. vs. Mobee 25 Iil. 257, he held that the present case was not within the authority of the case reported. Hence he thought that the question of appeal had not been adjudicated by the Supreme Court, and he should not allow an appeal. considering it an interlocutory order.

In the afternoon, however, by an unanswerable argument on the other side. Judge Williams changed his decision, and allowed an appeal. The cause of this change was a decision of the Supreme Court on a motion to dismiss a similar case, in which the Court held that an appeal would lie. The case was that of A. C. Prout vs. D. H. Lomer et al. In that case an injunction was asked to restrain the defendants from transferring certain notes of complainant, or realizing on them. A temporary injunction was granted, but, on a motion to dissolve, it was lissolved by Judge Williams himself, and an apneal taken. It appeared from the records of the Circuit Court that this dissolution was considered as a final decree. In the Supreme Court a motion was made to dismiss the bill, on the ground that the order of the Court below was interlocutory, and that an appeal would not lie. The Supreme Court, however, refused to dis-

No decisoin at length was cited by Mr. Stu ges' counsel in the above case, but they held that the Prout case and the Sturges case were dentical in principle, and that the question was no longer open. Judge Williams thought that no longer open. Judge Williams thought that he was bound by the Prout decision, even though it were on a motion to dismiss, and not on a final hearing, and he felt compelled to allow an appeal, remarking, however, that ne

and which appears there were two opinions on the justice of the case.

Mr. Dent thought that a distinction should be made, as in the Prout case the record showed that the case was considered as finally disposed of and that moreover no availation was filed in of, and that moreover no replication was filed in that case until after the order was made dissolving the temporary injunction. In the present case, on the contrary, Mr. Dent said, a replication had been put in, showing an intention to keep the case alive in the lower court. These two points, the entry of the order as final in the Prout case, and the filing a replication in the present case, indicating that the present order dissolving the injunction was not final, showed that the two cases should be treated as radically different. The Judge, however, thought that the cases were similar in principle, and allowed an appeal, under a bond for \$2,500, but refused inue the injunction, as provided for under

the new statute.

It was reported on the street that the bill of exceptions has been made out, and that one of the attorneys went to Waukegan last night with it, for the purpose of obtaining an in-junction to prevent the Board of Trade from proceeding to count the vote, as they have notified Mr. Sturges they intend to do to-day. If this is so, the end is not yet, and it is possible that Sturges may be allowed to hang on the ragged edge some time longer, until the Supreme Count on hear the case. ourt can hear the case.
At 12 to-day the polls will be opened or

Change for the purpose of receiving the votes of any members who were debarred from expressing their opinions a month ago. At 1 the polls will close, and the vote be counted, if no njunction intervene.

PRESENTATIONS.

COMPANY B DOES ITS DUTY. A number of gentlemen interested in military affairs were present last evening at the armory of the First Regiment Illinois State Guards, or Lake street, to witness the drill of Companies A and B, Capts. Ferris & Knox.

The field officers were represented by Adjutant Haynie and Quartermaster Gillespie. Company A, under the command of Capt. Ferris, has obtained a surprising proficiency in the company evolutions, and is sharply rivaled by Company B, under the command of Capt. Knox.

CAPT. KNOX. During the evening Capt. Knox was complete y taken by surprise by Mr. J. S. sheahan, who, when the company was at a rest, stepped to the front, -at the approach of an orderly bearing on a salver two handsome regulation-swords, with equipments and epaulettes,—and, in a neat little ech. said:

speech, said:

Capt. Knox: I am appointed by my comrades of Company B to perform an agreeable duty, not exactly prescribed in the manual. The Company, impressed with your worth as a gentleman, and your experience as a soldier and an otheer, have elected you their Captain. To this evidence of their confidence in you. I am now deputed to add another. Sharing with them to the fullest extent their respect for you personally and officially, the task is to me a most agreeable one. Therefore, sir, here in the presence of the company, at their request and in their behalf, I present you this sword, belt, and other equipments.

Cant. Knox received the sword which hore the

Capt. Knox received the sword, which bore the nscription on its hilt, "Capt. E. B. Knox, from nembers of Co. B, I. S. G., Dec. 28, 1874," and epiled: replied:
Soldiers: It is generally customary on occasions like this to express surprise, but I certainly am surprised. Not expecting this token of your confidence, I am not prepared to make a speech belitting the occasion. I thank you, contrades, from the bottom of my heart, and assure you it is my carnest desire to prove myself worthy of your command. Again, comrades, I thank you.

Three hearty cheers and a tiger followed the

Captain's remarks.

LIEUT. BISHOP.

Mr. Sheahan then, taking the remaining sword in his hand, requested Lieut. Eishop to step forward. That officer for once obeyed the command of one of his men, and came to the front with an expression of surprise on his face equal to that of his superior officer, and Mr. Sheahan placed in his hand the sword and said:

placed in his hand the sword and said:

Lieux. Bishop: By the favor of kry comrades I have, in addition to the pleasant duty just, performed, another and no less agreeable one. The members of Company B have selected you as their First Lieutenant. The character of a company depends in a great measure upon the officers in command, In Capt. Knox, and in yourself, the company have full confidence. For you as their First Lieutenant they here the highest official respect, and for you as a gentleman great pefsonal regard. As the organ of the company I have the honor as well as the pleasure to present you with this sword and beit, satisfied that they will be worn to the credit of the company, of the regiment, and of the State, whose soldiers we are.

Lieut. Bishop responded by saying. "Well.

ment, and of the State, whose soldiers we are.

Lieut. Bishop responded by saving, "Well,
comrades, I am surprised; I appreciate your
confidence, and you shall never regret what you
have done for me." Three good cheers and a tiger was the response of the boys, and, after a
rest of ten minutes, Capt. Knox gave the command "Fall in; attention, right dress; forward,
guide right, march!" and at a late hour Company B was still tramping.

PICEON-SHOOTING AT DEXTER PARK The sweepstakes shooting tournament, at Dexter Park, began yesterday. As was to have been expected on the first day, the attendance was not large, though the shooting was excellent. Previous to the regular sweepstakes shooting there were two matches, of 5 birds each, between John Kleinmann and Al. Hankins, for \$20 a side each match. In the first match, 21 yards rise each, Kleinmann was the victor by a score of 4 to 1 the second, in which Hankins shot at 21 yards and Kleinmann at 26 yards, there was a tie at 4 birds, and Hankins won the shoot off, killing

in the first sweepstakes there were six entries

i Hankins ..

In the shoot-off for the second price, Hankins and Kleinmann tied and divided, and for the third prize Johnson beat Hankins.

For the second sweepstakes there were nine entries at \$5 each, and the score was as follows: J. J. Kleinmann.....

In the shoot-off for the first prize, Hankins woo, killing 3 straight; Abe Kleinmann won the second prize, and Sampson the third. For the third sweepstakes there were thirteen entries at \$5 each, the result being as follows:

Mesers. Felton and Hankins tied in the shootoff at 3 straight each, and divided the first prize; Abe Kleinmann, killing 3 straight, won the second prize; and Lord Massarene, who silled the same number, took the third prize The shooting will be resumed to-day, with the prospect of a much larger attendance.

LOCAL LETTERS.

WHY MR. STEMPEL IS UNHAPPY.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec. 28 .- Seeing the case of one man leveling a pistol on another man, creating so much sensation among the public, I take the liberty of stating a far more important case. which, to my sorrow, has gone into oblivien, through the negligence, and I fear something

worse, of our Police Department. About six weeks ago, at 6 p. m., going home from my shop I was attacked by four or five highway-robbers about 100 steps from my house. They garroted and robbed me of \$200. Two or three neighbors were looking on and saw mestrangled and robbed, without making any efforts to help me. It was fear, I believe, which kept those people from interfering, for they well knew that highway-robbers rule our streets not the police. A few seconds after being robbed, I saw the robbers about fifteen steps from me, running. I made slarm as good as my haif-strangled condition admitted, and pursued as quick as I could, but all alone; even no slarm was made by the bystanders, I think from fear of being shot. Running one block, the robbers disappeared in the dark alleys. From here I went to the police station, about ten blocks off from my house, corner of North averue and Lar-rabee street. I met no police on my way. The Station-Keeper, after listening to my report, inolently told me to come back in two hours, when hey will act in the matter. Only through my stern demand, two policemen were dispatched and in a few hours two individuals were arrested. It seems that the station tolegraph had not been set into operation that night, for next morning, questioning several policemen in the sentre of the city, none of them knew that a highway-robbery was committed in the streets of Chicago night before. Who is to of Chicago night before. Who is claim? I fully believe that the crin the hands of good detectives would not lost, and the perpetrators could be brought justice by a competent Judge and jury, but not ridiculous doings called Police-Court trials. One week after the robbery the trial came off at the Police Court, Chicago avenue, near Clark street, presided over by a Judge called Kaufmann. As before said, two men were to be tried for highway robbery. Being called before court, one of them was not ready for trial, claiming that one of his main witnesses was not present; his case then was postponed until Friday next

The trial for the other man was now taken up.
Before half of my witnesses were heard the
Judge said as none of the witnesses knew mything about the affair he will dismiss the case, insisted, in spite of the would-be Jupiter-like I injusted, in spite of the would-be Jupiter-like frown, on hearing them. Being interrupted in a jargon something about contempt of court, I nevertheless insisted. After hearing all witnesses the case was dismissed; in fact, my witnesses seemed to know nothing. Right after ismissing, the Judge said (now mark): "Bu ismiss the other man too." Think of it! dismissing, the other man too." Think of it! A man who was arrested for highway robbery, afterwards bound over to appear before court on Friday next, was set free without a hearing.

Now, what shall I do in this case? Your information way do good to the graphic ambits. formation may do good to the whole public. And then please answer, Have Judges really the power or right to play the part of Sancho Panza awful? I must confess, as I stood there in the salls of justice. I felt shame creeping on me to be called a citizen and a member of a sovereign

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

people ; I feit European irony sneering right in-

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Dec. 28 .- Your correspondent, E. C., in Sunday's TRIBUNE, referring to an article on capital punishment by Henry L. Slayton, quotes a case in refutation of the statement that no Quaker has ever been known to commit the crime of murder. Without here entering into an argument for or against the abolition of capital punshment, permit me to say that the case cited by E. C. is not in point, inasmuch as it is incorrect, John Tawell (not Fawell), although in his younger days a member of the Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers, had been disowned by that body for an offense committed many years previous to the one for which he was executed. In Australia or Tasmania (I forget which), whither he was transported he reget which), whither he was wansported, he remained some years after the expiration of the term of his sentence, amassing considerable wealth, and eventually returned to England. Whilst assuming the distinctive dress which prevailed in the Society to a greater extent than is now the case, and in various ways endeavoring to ingratiate himself into favor, mingling with them in their meetings for worship, etc., Taweli was never again received by them into member-ship. So far, therefore, as this individual case is concerned, the statement of Mr. Slayton is a orrect one, and I am of the opinion that whatever the faults and shortcomings of this Society may be, its membership, from the earliest period of its history to the present time, is entirely

of the crime of murder. ANOTHER SORROWER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Chicago, Dec. 28,—My indignation is so stirred that I can hold my peace no longer. Our city is full of thieves and pickpockets, but there are thieves of another kind I desire to call the attention of mothers to. It is the men in good clothes, some holding high position in society, who annoy young ladies riding in the street-cars by their undue familiarity; and not only that, their persistence in it, till in some cases ladies have left the cars to get rid of them. What is to become of our young daughters who ride long distances every day to school? How shall we take care of our young daughters? A MOTHER

GENERAL NEWS. The Resident Physician and Matron of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois desire to return thanks to the ladies who furnished the

Christmas dinner for the inmates. The Continental Insurance Company of New York have again resumed business in this city. There are only about half a dozen of the refrac-

tory companies to be heard from. Coroner Dietzsch held an inquest yesterday or the body of R. Meara, a man 37 years old, who died at No. 257 Polk street, last Sunday, of deirium tremens. A verdict was rendered accord-

Henry Morgan, of No. 1581 State street, fell from a scaffold while setting stone at the corner of Van Buren street and Winchester avenue, resterday, and broke his right ankle. He was attended to and subsequently taken home. The following officers of Blair Lodge, No. 393, The following officers of Biair Lodge, No. 385, A. F. & A. M., were duly installed last evening by W. A. Stevens, District Deputy Grand Master: Joseph Gallagher, W. M.: C. M. White, S. W.: J. J. Gillespie, J. W.; John O'Neill, Treasurer; C. W. O'Donnell, Secretary; J. M. Terwilliger, S. D.; Stephen Morris, J. D.; Elihu Spencer, S. S.; Victor White, J. S.; John P. Ferns, Tyler.

"My fren," said a man as he grasped a lamp-post Christmas night, "will you be so kin'n condescenen as to direct a benighted stranger to

The Coroner held an inquest vesterday on the body of Philip Raynor, an old man of d4 years, who died on the 24th inst., at the County Hospital, of buns received by an accidental fall into a kettle of boiling soan on the 25th of last November. A verdiet of accidental death was returned by the jury. Deceased was a single man, and a laborer by recupation.

In jumping from a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern express train about 3 o'clock vesterday morning at Writing station, near the State line. William C. Warte, c. South Chicago, received serious and perhals, atal injuries. His left arm was broken, and he was hurt internally. brought to the city and taken to the County Hospital, where medical and surgical attention was given him.

About 11:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon, se attached to a buggy selonging to Michae inigan, of the Stock-Yards, ran away from the rear of the American Express Company's Building, on Monroe street, and, when dashing out of the alley across Olark street, knocked down Martin Roup, of No. 51 Catherine street, and injured him severely about the head and body. One of the rips was broken. He was at-tended by a physician, and then taken home.

The funeral of the Rev. H. C. Kinney's wife Annie, who died on the 26th, in Chicago, took place at the Episcopal Cathedral, Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Canon Knowless assisted by the Rev. H. G. Perry, Rector of All Saints', officiating. The Rev. Messrs. Mansfield, Stocking, and Turner were also present, besides a large number of friends and members of the Church of the Atonement, with which the Rev. Mr. Kinney was formerly connexted. The remains Kinney was formerly connected. The remains were taken on to New York for interment.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the team belonging to Engine Company No. 9 ran away from the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and severely injured four persons. John Carroll, the driver, had his apkle sprained; Chris Goodman, a fireman, suffered an injury of the knee; and two boys, John and Joseph Koch, were badly bruised, the last-named having one of his arms broken. All the parties were taken home and cared for. The team w hitched to a wagon at the time of the accident.

Owing to some difficulties in the management of the Turn-Verein Vorwarts, a large number of the active members withdrew from the society, and formed the Turn-Verein Reform. As both the societies have been suffering badly from this division, an effort was made last evening to reunite them, and establish harmony and fraternity. The officers of both societies handed in their resignations to allow the reunited society to elect new ones, such as would be acceptable to both parties. No union had been effected at a late hour last evening, but it was expected that all differences would be peacefully settled before

At the semi-annual meeting of Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 49, 1. O. F. S. of I., held on the 27th inst., the following were elected officers for the current term: President, Abraham Steinhardt; Vice-President, Jacob Kuhn; Treasurer, Solomon H. Myers; Financial Secretary, Simeon Greenburg; Recording Secretary, Julius S. Mosely; Trustees, George Braham, Millard Kasprowicz, and Alexander J. Levy; Tyler, Aaron Abrahams; Physician and Surgeon, Dr. S. A. McWilliams; South Side Druggist, William Dale; West Side Druggists, Heliand & Ranney; Representation of the state of the stat West Side Druggists, Heiland & Ranney sentative to the United States Grand Lodge George Braham.

An aggrieved sindividual called upon THE TRIEUNE yesterday, and exposed a certain swindle which he was fortunate enough to escape, but which he is confident is very generally perpetuated upon knowing and unknowing ones. The informant stated that he was the owner and inventor of a certain patent right, which need not be more familiarly particularized. In his en-deavors to get his invention on the market he was induced to place an assignment in blank in a certain bank, the intending purchaser pleading for time to make good the consideration. Meanwhile, a second party, who from circumstances developed is supposed to be a confederate of the first, appears upon the scene, and offers, after much recruited larger price for the party. This worrying, a larger price for the patent. This action is undoubtedly followed with the intention of inducing the victim to buy off the first confederate, when, of course, the second party backs down. These men, it is believed, are acting quite extensively. They search diligently the advertisements of the city journals, and whether they find horses, houses, real estate, or anything else for sale, all will bring grist to their mill; and, to add to the deception, many business men of reputation have been duped into acting as references and agents.

A CHICAGO BOY'S ADVENTURE.

A boy was going down State street vesterday morning with a wheelbarrow loaded with bundles. edly followed with the inten

A boy was going down state street vesterday morning with a wheelbarrow loaded with bundles. He felt pretty good, for he was whistling, and every now and then he would take a short run. He went across Randolph street at the rate of a mile a minute. Just as he got across, he turned his head to look at a runaway horse, and as he did not the wheelbarrow are in cortect with. tid so, the wheelbarrow came in contact with a plank that was laying on the walk. The wheel-barrow stopped suddenly, but the boy didn't. He went over that wheelbarrow with the velocity of a cannon-ball, and his head struck an old gen-tleman near the watch-pocket, doubling him up his a 3-foot rule. The old gentleman, being a very quick terminered man struck at the low with very quick-tempered man, struck at the boy with his cane, but only succeeded in knocking his hat When the boy first struck, he comme off. When the boy first struck, he commenced to cry, but when he saw the old gentleman fold up so nicely, a broad grin took the place of his tears. Then he commenced to banter the old gentleman. He asked him if he had a hinge in his back, and if he ever traveled with a circus. The old and if he ever traveled with a circus. The old party's face turned to the color of a yard of red flannel, and his eyes blazed like locomotive headlights. He repeated the Lord's prayer over backwards (any way it sounded like that), and then he started for the boy, and the boy, seeing an open scuttle-hole, let the old man get pretty close on to him, and then jumped over the hole, while the old man ran into it. The old gentleman went down like a short-weight ton of coal, and struck on the head of a colored man who was sawing wood under the walk. The boy looked down the hole, and, putting his thumb to his nose, made a waving motion with his fingers; then, putting the cover over the hole, he took a

few clog-steps thereon, and went on down street with his wheelbarrow, whistling "There's where you made a mistake." JOHN CLARRE..

Mr. John Clarke, a prominent merchant of this city, died suddenly yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m. The deceased was the senior member of the firm of John Clarke & Co., of which W. S. Golson and Col. F. A. Eastman were partners. This house is extensively engaged in the distilling business at 21 and 23 liver street. Mr. Clarke business at 2 and ties and ability to speak to the last moment.

ties and ability to speak to the last moment.

Mr. Clarke was born in the County
Kildare, Ireland, in 1826. He received
a fine education at Vaas' Academy.
He took an active part in the revolutionary
movement of 1848 in his native country, which
was the cause of his coming to America in 1849.
Since then he has been actively engaged in commercial pursuits, both in Cincinnati and this
city. He has resided in Cincaro since, 1862 and mercial pursints, both in Cincinnati and this city. He has resided in Chicago since 1862, and has won the regard of the merchants of this city for his integrity and honor in all his business relations. He was warmly beloved by his personal friends for his many estimable qualities of mind and heart. Possessing a liberal education, he devoted all his spare time to the study of the politic arts, and the acquiring of general knowledge.

Quartette-" Wood Minstrels,".....

Mr. Sioan.
Quartette—" Fie upon You, Fie!"...... ... Stigelli

and pleasure.

MINISTERIAL MZETINGS.

The Methodist ministers met yesterday morning, Dr. Edwards in the chair. Thirty-seven preachers answered to roll call. It was resolved presents amoved to the car. It was resolved to collarge the present quarters of the Associa-tion. The different methods of revival was the subject of discussion, and, after resolving that discussion on that should be continued at the meeting Jan. 10, the meeting adjourned.

The meeting of the Presbyterian ministers yesterday morning was given to devotional exercises, the prayers being especially for the church membership. During the meeting the Rev. Mr. Wood stated that he had word from Mr. Moody to the effect that, in his labors abroad, he had been the instrument of the conversion of 200 ministers, who, although laboring

in the church, confessed to him a want of a knowledge of their sins forgiven. The Rev. Mr. Taylor was appointed to lead the next meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. of January, in McCormick Block.

tist Sunday School take place at 7:30 this evening in the church, corner of Morgan and A grand charity calico hop will be given this

vening in Wood's Music-Hall, corner of Voman's Shelter.

Employers in the city or country needing male help are requested to call at the Employment Bureau, 145 Fifth avenue, and get it without

give his experience to-night at the temperance meeting in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Good singing will be a feature of the meeting. The sale of reserved seats for Mrs. Scott

All persons interested in having an International Exhibition of poultry, cats, dogs, ponies fish, etc., at an early day, are requested to meet at Pailor 1, Grand Pacific Hotel, this evening at

The Rev. Robert D. Sheppard will deliver very interesting lecture this evening Western Avenue M. E. Church, corner Western Avenue M. E. Church, corner Mouroe street, on "Ignatious Lovola, or the Marvel of Jesuit History." The proceeds of the lecture are for the benefit of the "Ladies' Aid Society." Mr. Sheppard is one of the best pulpit orators of our city, and he will no doubt have a crowded bones.

A concert and exhibition will be given by the Bethel Sabbath-School, at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Market and Michigan streets, tonight. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The programme consists of music by a chorus of 100 voices under the direction of Dr. R. L. Leonard, interspersed by dialogues and recitations by members of the school. This mission-school now numbers about 400 in regular attendance, and will present a very pleasing entertainment on this the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the

THE CITY-HALL.

bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1875. Hereafter the Palmer House elevator, instead of that of the Sherman House, will nightly elevate Mayor Colvin to his rest, after completing

Judge Dickey will shortly take a vacation for about two weeks, during which time he will make a business trip to the Eastern States. Frank Adams will return next week.

South Division yesterday met in the City Clerk's office to consider an ordinance for the repeal of an order opening Calumet avenue from Thirty fifth to Thirty-seventh street. Owing to a mis understanding between the Chairman and the other Aldermen in regard to the time, Ald. Stone was not present. Consequently no definite ac-tion was, taken, and the subject-matter will be returned to the Common Council, by them to be rereferred to the Committee.

for the purpose of trying several policemen on charges preferred against them by Supt. Rehm. The only serious cases were those of Officers J. W. Palmer and Howard. The former was up for wiffully concealing from Mrs. O'Meara the picture of her dead husband, who will be well remembered as Rafferty's victin. Palmer, is an membered as Rafferty's victim. Palmer is at artist of very questionable abilities, and had se cured the portrait of his deceased fellow-office for the purpose of painting a copy in oil. He consumed his time in other enjoyments, and when the fire of July 14 came the picture was burned. Mrs. O'Meara holds him responsible for its loss. Howard, if the accounts are true, is one of the most worthless officers on the force, and if he has not already resigned he should do

The following letter was yesterday handed to Judge T. Lyle Dickey, Corporation Counsel, respecting the occupancy of the Exposition Building by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Judge Dickey intends to canvass the matter thoroughly, and if there is any danger in allowing them to occupy the building he will say so.

To the Hon. Corporation Counsel:
DEAR SIR: At the regular meeting of the Common Council held Dec. 21, a resolution was adopted direct-

them as to what action they should take in the matter.

ALEX, SULLIVAN, Secretary.

His name was Smudge. He yesterday called at the Mayor's office, and, after successfully running the gauntet imposed on all strangers by 8t. John, the Mayor's scribe, he ushered himself into the presence of the shade of George Washington and the august presence of the would-be second father of his country, Mayor Colvio. After carefully acreving the room for some seconds, he casually inquired if the Mayor was in, but without waiting for a reply he turned to that official, and requested him to lend him his car for a few moments only. Mayor Colvin spasmodically grasped that appendage, determined never to lend anything as precious as an ear, at the same time murmuring "Caesar Augustus," "Cheek by Jowl," and sundry other exclamations well calculated to inspire the heart of an old-time corn-doctor, which the Mayor supposed hist assumed a tragical attitude in the centre of the room as nearly as he could ascertain it, and was making preparatory coughs and contortions, which indicated a forthcoming assect. Presentwas making preparatory coughs and contortions, which indicated a forthcoming speech. Presently he opened fire, and addressed the Mayor and other city officials attracted thither to see one whom they supposed was the ambassador of King Kalakana, inst arrived in Chicago after a King Kalakaua, just arrived in Chicago after a New York spree. Their disgust knew no bounds New York spree. Their disgust knew no bounds when Smudge opened a tirade on them for being bought up by the Wabash Avenue Railroad. At any rate they listened. But while they were enjoying the entertainment, Smudge suddenly stopped short. "Gentlemen," said he, "I ain't one of Mike's henchmen, and so I don't know whether you respect me or not. I've seen hard times, I have, and S. B. Cobb never offered to help me; but I'll tell you what, geatlemen, I don't want to argy that railroad case any more to-day; I ain't on that lay, I ain't. I just called to-day to get your signatures,—your sig——," but the sentence was not finished until he landed upside down in the middle of the road, and then he muttered, "to that petition for Justice of the Peace." Capt. Brennan says the old codger used to be a South Side Police Justice, but he stood up for the gamblers so much that the city was forced to dispense with his services. His name begins with a B.

and stole two Paisley shawls.

house on Clark street.

Charles Flynn, the prisoner who took advantage of the confidence placed in him by Jailer Hand by walking off Christmas, was captured Sunday afternoon by Assistant-Jailer McHale. The prisoner was found at the residence of his father on the West Side, and now languishes in cell No. 95, in the County Jail. Flynn has six weeks longer to serve on a sentence of six weeks longer to serve on a sentence of six months from the Criminal Court for larceny.

AUSTIN.

of his term of office there were in his hands 250

The next quarterly meeting of the Chicago Presbytery will be held in this city on the 11th The anniversary exercises of the Second Bap-

ington and Green streets, for the benefit of the

money and without price. John W. Kramer, a reformed inebriate, will

Siddons' readings in Farwell Hall, New Year's eve, commences this evening, at Jansen, Mc-Clurg & Co.'s, 117 State street.

The popular entertainments given by the young people of Leavitt Street Congregational Church have obtained an enviable reputation among West Side pleasure-seekers. The last of the series will be given at the church this evening, when the little folks will make their debut.

The Comptroller yesterday sent \$151,816 to New York City, in payment of the interest on

his arduous daily duties.

The Committee on Streets and Allevs for the

The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon

so immediately and save what little character he has left.

council held bee, 21, a resolution was stopped directing the Board of Public Works to prevent the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from occupying any portion of the Exposition Building, and directing the Law Department to take immediate steps to prevent such occupancy. The Board of Public Works direct me to respectfully inform you that the building was occupied by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad when the resolution was adopted, and to request you to advise them as to what action they should take in the matter.

ALEX, SULLIVAN, Secretary.

CRIMINAL. Two thieves were arrested last evening by Officers Bellows and Wassmund, who caught them in the act of running off with two rolls of calico stolen from a store on Blue Island avenue Some thief put his hand through a broken pane of glass in a front show-window of the New York Store, Nos. 284 and 286 West Madison street, yesterday morning about 6:30 o'clock,

Oliver Nelson was observed at a very early hour vesterday morning coming across Van Bu-ren street bridge with a huge buildle under his arms by Officer Murphy, who took him in cus-tody on suspicion. During the day it was learned that the bundle contained garments stolen from

John W. Laimbeer, who is said to have been llegally discharging the duties pertaining to the office of Constable, denies that he has in any respect been guilty of any such violation of the aw. He says that at the time of the expiration

executions, and these, he claims, he had a right H. Trawbridge, brother of W. E. S. Trowbridge, of this to serve, according to Sec. 112, page 653, of Hurd's Revised Statutes. He also says that the appearance of his name in the list of bogus Constables was due entirely to an oversight of the State's Attorney, and that the State's Attorney had promised to withdraw his name, and had probably done so, and that no writ of quo warranto had been served upon him, while such is

aware of the nature of the same when he signed it, and that, in making affidavit to the contrary, e has committed deliberate perjury. Mr. Laim beer asserts that he was not instrumental in pro-curing the resignation of Mr. Ledesky, that other persons without his knowledge induced Mr. Ledesky to resign, stipulating with him that Mr. Laimbeer would in consideration thereof, and on condition that Mr. Ledesky would use his influ-ence in securing for him the German vote in the special election for Constable, gave him a team of horses, a set of harness, and a wagon, with which he might engage in the express business at Austin. He states that as authority for so doing that these gentlemen heard a re-mark of his made immediately after Mr. Ledes-ky's election, that he would give Mr. Ledesky "a team of horses if he would get out of the way." Mr. Laimbeer further states that he does not beer asserts that he was not instrumental in pro Mr. Laimbeer further states that he does not lesire a special election for Constable, and that desire a special election for Constable, and that he does not know of any one who does, although he did hand the Town Clerk a notice to the judges of election calling attention to the vacancy, and asking for a special election. He says that the special auxiety of one or two prominent citizens of the town, that Mr. Ledesky should re-

sign and engage in the expressing business, was caused by the fact that he is owing them certain sums of money, and would sooner be enabled to pay the same.

There seems to be a considerable conflict of opinion in this matter. The subject is attracting attention in Cidero, more, however, on account of the partisan feelings excited than on account of the importance attached to the office.

CICERO.

The Trustees met yesterday morning at the Town-Hall in Austin. There were present Messrs. Butler, Herrick, Crafts, McCaffery, and Donnersberger; absent, Messrs. Scovill and

Sharp. A communication was received from J. B Winston, P. Sheridan, and others, protesting against the appointment of Mr. Swasman as po liceman at the car-shops, and representing that they had seen him drunk and disorderly at certhey had seen him drunk and disorderly at certain times and places. A document, protesting against the appintment of Mr. Swasman as policeman for the same locality, and asking that Timothy Kennedy be appointed to that office, was received. Both papers were referred to the Committee on Police.

The Committee on Police asked an extension of time for reporting upon certain matters in their hands, which was granted.

The Superintendent was instructed to place a crossing on Pleasant street, on the east side of Wisconsin street.

Mr. Scovill was appointed to fill the vacancie

Mr. Scovili was appointed to fill the vacancies in committees occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Eckart.

An ordinance for grading Clark avenue, from Ogden avenue to the south line of the right of way of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was adopted.

An ordinance for a sidewalk on the south side of Bennett street, from Central avenue to Waller avenue, was approved.

avenue, was approved.

The Committee on License submitted a report, and saloon license was ordered to issue to iam Lange, of the car-shops. A license was also ordered to issue to Martin Rasmussen, of the same godly place. A license was, for the present, refused to John Werner, of the car-shops, it being stated that indictments for illegally selling intoxicating liquors are now pending against

The Treasurer's report was approved, and vari-

A FREE MAN.

Release by the Tennessee Authorities of G. W. L. Smith, Kidnapped in This State-Gov. Beveridge Will Insist on

the Arrest of the Kidnappers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill, Dec. 28.—Gov. Beveridge this morning received information that G. W. L. Smith, who was kidnapped in Massac County, in this State, some months ago, and taken to Tennessee, where, it was aileged, he had committe a murder, had been released. The particular f the correspondence which took place between the Governors of Illinois and Tennessee regard ing the outrage have been given from time to time in these dispatches. The following is the letter giving the information to Gov. Beveridge concerning the release of Smith, and is from the attorneys of the latter:

To His Excellency John L. Bereridge:
DEAR SID. We need to To His Excellency John L. Beseridge:
DEAR SIR: We nad the gratification of setting G.
W. L. Smith at liberty to-day. A notile prosequi was
entered in his case, and he and his family are on their
way to their home. We sincerely hope this will be a
final settlement of the whole affair, and that nothing
more will arise to disturb either the people or the authorities of Illinois or Tennessee. We cannot help expressing the hope that you will so regard it. Very
respectfully, your obedient servants,
ADEN A FRYER.

It is generally believed that Smith's release.

respectfully, your obedient servants,

ADEN A FRYER.

It is generally believed that Smith's release was effected, partially at least, by a promise made by his friends that, should the kidnappers be surrendered to this State upon the requisition of Gov. Beveridge, they would not appear either before the Grand Jury to procure their indictment, or before the Court to testify against them, and in this way the hidnappers would doubtless escape scot free. Gov. Beveridge will insist upon the arrest of the kidnappers and their return to this State. This much is demanded to assert the dignity of the State. When returned here, then it will rest with the judiciary to yindicate the laws of the State. to vindicate the laws of the State

THE TILTON-BEECHER SUIT. NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- The argument on the appeal from the order of Judge McCue granting

a bill of particulars in the Beecher-Tilton case was begun to-day before Judges Nelson and Reynolds. Judge Nelson said they would take the papers and decide the case to-morrow. They were satisfied that the order in the form now presented would sequips correction and modifiwere satisfied that the order in the form now presented would require correction and modifi-British Annexations. British Annexations.
Fiji is not the only "annexation," to employ Lord Dalhousie's eupliemism, recently made to the British dominions, Griqualand has also undergone a similar process. That country hes about 500 miles northeast of Cape Town, and will form a connecting link between Cape Colony and Natal. A Griqualander derives his descent from a Dutch boer and a Hottentot mother, whose union is, strangely enough, said to have pro-

taste in vocal music that Griqualand prime donne will soon be "in order." Every dog has his day and the Hottentot may yet prove the star of In the official account just issued by the Prus-ians, it is admitted that at Gravelotte Comte de Moltke nearly lost the battle. The official docu-ment says: "Comte de Moltke was not always so well informed as if he were the director of both armies. He attacked, as he believed, the right wing of the enemy, when it was their centre: the error was soon corrected from the want of ability on the part of Bazaine; but it is honor-ably avowed that the error might have proved calamitous."

union is, strangely enough, said to have pro-duced a race so remarkable for its aptitude and

Reed's Temple of Music. Fine rosewood pianos, prices \$300 to \$700; terms \$50 cash, balance \$25 per month. Splendid organ with six stops for \$125; terms, \$25 cash, balance or

MARRIAGES.

WRIGHT-HAILE-Dec. 25, by the Rev. L. P. Day at the residence of the bride's father, Horatio A. Wright of Cascago, and Miss Hattie L. Haile, youngest daugate of C. Haile, Esq., St. Charles, Ill. No cards. COBLE-KELLUM-In Chicago, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Dec. 24, by the Rev. C. D. Heimer, Arthur N. Coble and Miss Kimma J. Kellum. CONLEY-O'CONNELL-On the 28th inst., at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Thomas O'Gara, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Connor, Mr. E. D. Conley and Miss Mary A. O'Conuell, all of Wilmington, Ill. FULLER-McKEE-In this city, by the Rev. Henry G Perry, of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Dec. 22, 1874 Capt. Etson M. Fuller and Miss Mary E. McKee, all o Chicago. Chicago.

RONEY-STONE—At the residence of the bride's un-cle, the Hon. A. S. Barnard, Naperville, Ill., on Wednes day evening, Dec. 23, by the Rev. Canon knowles, Will-iam R. Roney, of Chicago, and Alice M., eldest daughte of S. W. Stone, Esq., of Oak Park, Ill. No cards.

DEATHS. CLARKE-Yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m, John Clarke

in his 48th year. Funeral will take place at his residence, 448 West Tay-lor-st., at 10 o'clock a. m. The funeral will proceed to the Church of the Holy Family, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemotery. CULVER-On the 25th inst., at the residence of Mrs. C. Town, of this city, of typhoid fewer, Lizzie A. Culver, of Rochester, Minn.

127 Milwankee papers please copy.

TROWBRIGGE-As Radoes, H. C., Dec. S, Frank

city.

HANCOX—At his residence, 109 South Sangamones, Duc. 28. James S. Hancox, aged 53 years.

Funeral services at Second Baptist Church at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. Cars to Rosschiil Censel 17.

NISPEL—Ou Sunday, the 27th inst., John C. Mapel in the 4th part of his age.

Thueral will take place on Tuceday, the 28th December, in the 14th part of his o'clock, from his late residence, and South Charles street, Chicago, by carriages to lines Hill Counctery. The deceased was a devoted member of the I. O. O. P. embers of the Order are respectfully invited to appear

Mr. Laimbeer and Mr. Raudall affirm that the resignation signed by Louis Ledesky was read and explained to him, and that he was fully and explained to him, and that he was fully street, on Tuesday, the 29th, at 10 clock p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It correct sometime of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the sometime of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all case of pain in the stourach, howels, or side; rheumatism, colta, sprains, and bruises. For internal and externs of the colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and externs of the colds, sprains, and bruises. Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other cause than having worms in the stomach BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly willray and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredient ally used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggies, in contrast a box.

CATARRH CURE.

TOWNE'S UNIVERSAL CATARRH CURP

(TAKEN INTERNALLY). oves the CAUSE, gives tone to the parts affected, soon become natural and healthy, and you have trouble with catarrh.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST. TO-DAY'S RETAIL SALE LADIES', MISSES', AND GENTS' FURS OF EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, AT 100 CLOCK, AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST. REGULAR SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, AND CARPETS, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS, STOVES, 100 PKGS. CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, A FINE LINE OF TABLE CUTLERY. AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS,

EDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 30, AT 9% O'CLOCK, AT 108 BAST MALISON-ST.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS AND UPHOLSTERERS: ASSIGNEE'S SALE 20,000 lbs. Wire Springs, WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 30, AT 11 O'CLOCK, BY WM. A. BUTFERS & CO., 108 MADISON-ST.

TRADE SALE
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. SI, AT 9% O'CLOCK,
DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
BOUTS AND SHOES, ETC.,
AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST. Chattel Mortgage Sale, At 564 State-st. Household Furniture.

Consisting of French Plate Mirrors, Chamber Sets, Wal-nut Dressing Case Sets, Hair Cloth and Rey Parker Sets, Extension Tables, Eds., Hair Cloth and Rey Parker Sets, Lace Curcaian Reds., Bedding, Mailresses, Creeker, Glassware, &c., &c., By order of the Mortgages, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austioneers. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

A HAPPY NEW YEAR! REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS. On Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 91-2 a. m.,

We shall ofter a large and various association to the ble goods.

Another fine lot of Custom Clothing for Men, Bon, and Youth of Sheetings, Notions, Hosierr, Glores, Underson, State of Sheetings, Notions, Hosierr, Glores, Underson, State of Sheeting, Notions, Hosierr, Glores, United Shawis, Lineus, Hats and Caps, 4c.

Full line Ingrain, Garpata.

ull line Ingrain Carpets GEO. P. GORE & CO., OUR LAST AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES

We shall offer a large and varied assortment of

Dec. 30, at 9:30 a.m. An effort will be made to close all of this year's con-ignments without regard to prices.

GEO. P. GORE 4 CO.

68 and 70 Wabash av.

Will be held on Wednesday,

FOR 1874

By LEONARD & CO., 36 East Washington-et. (opposite Field, Loiter & Co). HOLIDAY GOODS. Japanese Goods, Bronzes, Parians, French China, Meerschaum Pipes, &c., &c.,

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC, 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK, We shall sell the above without reserve, and close all invoices of above previous to Jan. I. Sale positive. No reserve.

LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers. JAPANESE GOODS.

New invoices just received. Most elegant goods yet offered. Instructions without re-serve. Elegant Satzums Porcelam, Super-Lacquer and Gilt Goods, &c., &c., to be sold On Wednesday, Dec. 30, AT 36 EAST WASHINGTON-ST. SALE POSITIVE. NO RESERVE.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.

TO-DAY, Dec. 28, 10 a. m., continued sale of the Bankrupt Stock of TOYS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Boys' and Misses' SLEDS, and a large variety of HD DAY GOODS. Every article sold in the foreneed.

We make a large FURNITURE SALE on Wednesday. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., BUYERS OF FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Will remember our extensive sale of Furnium Household Goods on WEDNESDAY, ils m. We will sell over \$60 articles of fine and medium Furnium. ROCKWELL. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctiones, 204 and 206 East Madison. By SMITH & HARRISON. On Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 10 and 2 o'clock, AT 180 STATE-ST.,

Pawnbroker's Sale, FOR A. GOLDSMID.

We shall sell all the unredeemed Fladges to data consisting of Diamonds Gold and Silver Watches, Rings Fins bets Furs, Revolvers, Solid Silver and Plated Wars otc., etc. Sale without reserve.

SMITH & HARRISON. Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 27 East Washington-st. Trade sales of Boots and Shoes at Auction every Tuesday and Thursday Mornings, at 91-2 o'clock. P. McNAMARA & Ca., Auctioners.

BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, Dec. 29, at 9:30 o'clock JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers, 27 East Washington-1.

STYLISH GENTS' SHOES CHEAP.

VOLUME 28.

Newspa

TO MEI TO MAI TO BUS

Whoever would attract more the will be of some value, if he has h onstomers, that fact will also be v business that usually insures succe Newspaper advertising offers s would be likely to be attracted, th wares—as the best of all possible after business early and late-who student in his study, the cultivated

at once, and speak to a million pe manner. Newspaper advertising secures basis; and is, in a certain sense, perience has shown that the dealer o sell, but is forced to sell, at reas

TO

The great daily newspapers are th In the first place, they contain t events of importance in every depa Secondly—They contain the lates intelligence, and have the best crit Thirdly—The readers of the grecountry, and especially the leaders every walk of life.

Fourthly-It is the patronage of "reputation" in business. It is t send to Tiffany & Co. for watches shall have the benefit of the best store in person.

Fifthly-Advertising in the best p because it is mainly addressed to i

business statement. The value of

with which it is printed, but in the

the readers. An advertisement may may fail to do so with fifty. TO A M

In the first place, the leading joi without some form of monopoly or a Secondly-Some merchants will the knowledge of it to the trade, basis the manufacturer would be alv acter, and who was willing to offer a

Thirdly—The compromise growing manufacturers, securing, in some squal amounts under equal condition Fourthly-The jobbing merchant but, where there are so many intere retail price of any article for which reputation for moderate prices, are small profit, and at length, to discred goods on which larger profits are ma In the transition period, before an by retail dealers in order to make a p procures some favorite brand of som in his window, with the trademark as for that particular article, and the re hibited in the window, but that he is

best efforts to sell something else, a furnishes the genuine article. When a manufacturer stamps his g rights in the matter. The manufac and jobbers and commission mercha ing agents in his interest, instead of The most noted and successful ma

wares are the last to feel the effects

When a merchant has acquired a gr reasonably advertise in all the prin have a preference, for the reason reasonably advertise to a limited am these cities may have many good carr best, and are willing to pay the differ are both gratified by the payment of When a great merchant desires to a business, it is readily understood that

periods.

n his capacity, skill, and experience. mows precisely how to determine whe qualifications. Newspaper advertising may be des in spite of itself, and its effectiveness merits of any article to the public eye Newspaper advertising is an art. I to win success to advertise in the mos

the best and by many times the chea

Newspaper advertise inserted in the following ly, systematically, and conditions: Chicago Tribune. Chicago Times. Cincinnati Commercial Cincinnati Gazette. St. Louis Republican.

St. Louis Democrat.

Boston Journal.

Boston Advertiser. Boston Transcript. Philadelphia Press.

For all other facts, and estin

Waltham B

REF TIFFANY & CO., Union AMERICAN WATCH CO., CHENEY BROTHERS, Si ROBBINS & APPLETON, BREWSTER & CO., of B

L. PRANG & CO., Fine Ar BLACK, STARR & FROS York. ROYAL BAKING POWDE

riage House in the Uni

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. CHICAGO TIMES.